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Calling On A Cruiser

RANK: BRITAIN'S MOVIE MOGHUL

(See Page 5)

The Perfect Hold-Up—

Short Story By E. Schmid

Hogan had always scoffed at the idea of a "perfect crime"—until he heard the professor's scheme. "It just couldn't miss!" he exclaimed "If you don't give me the money—if you make any sudden movement—you will be instantly killed".

Yesterday you were speaking of schemes for the perfect crime", the little man said quietly. "I gathered that you have little confidence in them".

Hogan nodded. "Professor, they have been trying to do it for as long as I can remember, and nobody has pulled it off so far as I know".

"But you'll agree that a perfect crime is possible?"

"Maybe. But I've never heard of one that convinced me. There's always some little part that's shaky. Do you see what I mean?"

The professor nodded. "Yes, I see", he said.

"I'm pretty good at picking out the rough spots in an idea", Hogan continued. "If I wasn't, I'd probably have a worse record than I've got now". He grinned ruefully.

The professor nodded. "Some months ago", he said, "an idea for a bank robbery occurred to me. Perhaps you can tell me where its faults lie?"

"I'll tear it to pieces", Hogan replied confidently. "I'm sort of a professional compared with you."

The little man smiled. "Assume that a man with a fairly high intelligence level——" he began.

"You mean somebody like me, or an extra-smart one like you?" the other interrupted.

"Perhaps I'd fit the plan a bit better. Your record would be a hindrance, of course. Now, Hogan, here's the situation. Let's say that I studied theatrical make-up and practised it until I could disguise myself with a beard, a moustache and an artificial limp that would pass any but the closest scrutiny. We'll say that the bank manager is seated at his desk in a swivel chair with comfortable arms. There are large windows in the office covered with cloth so that the people passing by on the pavement cannot see inside. Yet above this curtain there is a wide expanse of uncovered window to admit day-light. Many banks are like that. The head office of the First National is".

Hogan nodded. "Yes, I've been in there".

"All right. I walk in and introduce myself to the bank manager, using an assumed name, of course".

"Sure."

"We sit down and I tell him the sum of money I want."

"Look, professor". Hogan shook his head sadly. "You've got it all wrong. If you're going to hold up a place, you don't shake hands. How are you going to scare a fellow into giving you a parcel of cash if you don't wave a heater in his face?"

"Simple enough. Psychology. While the average individual is frightened by something known to be dangerous, such as a pistol, science has long recognized that the same individual experiences greater fear when he is confronted with a situation in which the same danger is probable but not so certain. For example, a daylight hold-up will not excite one as much as walking up a dark eerie alleyway where one suspects that a bandit is lurking".

"I see what you mean. Alleys are spooky".

"Now, I'll tell the bank manager how much money and the denominations I want. Naturally, he thinks I am speaking of a loan".

"Naturally", Hogan grinned.

"I explain the basis for my request by asking him to observe a certain window with its shade pulled low on the second storey of the building directly across the street. Then I say something like this: 'A confederate of mine is behind that window with a high-powered rifle aimed directly at you. If you don't give me the money—if you make any sudden movement—or if I give a signal—you will be instantly killed!"

"Hi!" Hogan exclaimed, startled.

The professor continued, "Don't consider falling to the safety of the floor', I tell him. 'It would mean your life. My assistant is ready to fire "now". Further, if you so much as move your chair back from your desk so that you could leave it, you will be killed'".

Hogan whistled. "You know, I think you might have something, professor".

"I would also say, 'Don't make an outcry. I have but to raise my hand and my assistant will fire. And don't count on the window glass deflecting the bullet. A pane of glass will not alter a bullet's trajectory unless the angle of incidence is large. In this case it is not. Naturally, I have selected an expert marksman, since his missing you or merely wounding you would result in your court testimony sending me to jail. This man will not miss. If you make a foolish move and force him to kill you, I will appear innocent. I have in my pocket papers that will support a legitimate business appointment with you. My story to the police would be that I know nothing more than the fact that during my discussion with you, you were shot by someone outside the building.'"

"But, professor, banks have push buttons and things in the floor and under the desks so that all the man's got to do is push 'em and the cops get the alarm at the station. Radio cars would have the place swarming with cops in three minutes!"

"That's right, Hogan, but I'd anticipate that. I would warn him against touching an alarm button, by explaining that my confederate had a short-wave radio with him, tuned to the police broadcast frequency. Of course, if such a report was broadcast, he would hear it and shoot instantly".

Hogan slapped his knee. "Professor, you're a genius" he said fervently.

"Thank you, Hogan," the little man said with a smile.

"You've got to make a get-away, though."

"Certainly. I would then explain to the bank manager that I would require a few minutes to make my exit, and tell him not to make any report or alarm for ten minutes after I had departed with the money. I would give him permission to conduct the usual business at his desk, but warn him not to mention what had occurred until the ten minutes had elapsed, since "any" alarm, whether made by him or by another, would result in his instant death. If I was followed, I would explain, or detained by anyone, my confederate would shoot.

"Upon leaving the bank, all I have to do is walk leisurely to a near-by cloakroom, remove my make up, change clothes, and resume my natural walk to make good my escape. While it is possible that the bank manager himself might be able to identify me on close inspection, I could mingle with the crowd on the streets in complete safety".

"That beats anything I ever heard of!" Hogan exclaimed. "Bust open a bank like that without even having to carry a gun!"

"Oh, yes, I believe I neglected to tell you that guns are not needed at all".

"No gun? How about the man across the street?"

"That, too, would be psychological. After all, he needn't be seen to be feared. The fear would come when the banker believed my threats. Having a confederate would mean a split in the profits and that my secret would be unsafe—and, if something went wrong, the possibilities of a murder charge. Far better a plan if performed alone—and unarmed".

"What an idea!" Hogan said softly. He was silent for a moment, and then burst out. "It just couldn't miss! It's perfect!"

The little man paused.

"It's more than an idea, Hogan", he said mildly. "I put it to the test".

"Man alive! What happened?"

"Every detail was planned to perfection. My actions, the very words I used, even the inflections in my voice. Because I was confident that the plan was flawless, I was completely at ease and my words were convincing".

Hogan sighed with a note of admiration. "I bet you had him scared silly".

"Yes, he was frightened all right—he was almost petrified with fear when I warned him not to push an alarm button".

"What then?"

The little man looked towards the barred window at the end of the long stone corridor as two warders turned a corner and approached.

"He had already pushed it", he whispered.—("Tit-Bits".)

—That Was Not!

India Must Train Diplomats

BY PROF. K. R. R. SASTRY

NEW YORK.

Owing to lack of national policy, a number of Indian students in United Kingdom and U.S.A. have had to wait for admission into universities and poly-technic institutes. The methods of selection by a non-responsible Government have not always been satisfactory. Nor have the answers of the few who are undergoing training abroad been definite about either their absorption or their role in a free India. A few crores of rupees have been thus spent without yielding proportionate results to the country.

If instead of sending indiscriminately students and sometimes not the best of the lot, a few best men in branches of knowledge not fully developed in our motherland, are got for a term in India for lectures, all our students could derive the advantage including the poor deserving also.

Confining oneself to the familiar branches of learning, a few definite suggestions are herein made regarding the development of special training in diplomacy. When our country is on the eve of freedom, one fine morning we cannot manufacture to order diplomats to represent India in all countries. If there are a few Indians at some key-posts in the world as U.S.A., Britain, S. Africa Canada. Australia and China, every Vice-Agent and the whole staff therein are "ex-necessatis" non-Indians.'

In this matter, we have to learn a great deal from English diplomacy. A widely travelled American journalist who was returning from the U.N.R.R.A. in Europe was telling me that U.S.A. has happily just produced diplomats with more than fifty years of purposive effects in that direction.

DUTIES OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Confining oneself to the duties of Indian Universities in this matter, a few definite suggestions are herein made to reorganise our syllabus of studies in a revolutionary planned manner: The following statements of fact are relevant to the issue:—

(A) In our Indian Universities, though we have departments of Law, Politics, History, etc. there has thus far been no co-ordinated plan to produce diplomats.

(B) The following chairs are either unknown or little known in Indian Universities:

(1) Chair in Comparative Legislation.

(2) Chair in public administration.

(3) Chair in International Affairs.

(4) Chair in Comparative Linguistics.

(5) Chair in Comparative Diplomacy.

(6) Chair in International Law.

The great pioneering work done by Sir Asutosh Mukherjee at the Calcutta University has to be dynamically developed to suit modern India.

It is not to be forgotten that in England, highest diplomats with more than thirty years' experience are chosen for key-ambassadorial posts. Nor can any country produce the expert knowledge which the permanent officials have in the Foreign Office of England.

Thus, wasteful expenditure on uncoordinated individuals whose average performance in U.S.A. has been found to be very unsatisfactory, has to be eliminated. The Nizam's Government of Hyderabad (Deccan) has been planning well and sending students for limited special training abroad and absorbing them forthwith in the State.

A few tentative suggestions are herein made from the point of view of our Universities. Here in U.S.A. there is a Professor for every fifteen students! The charities that are made here for education and other international foundations are on a grand scale.

Yet can we not do the following at least in our dear land?

(1) Instead of sending all sorts of students abroad, can we not capitalise this huge sum now running into 11 crores of rupees in India and invite eminent Professors and experts from abroad for term?

(2) Cannot every alumnus of an University pay every one day's earning to the Alma Mater?

(3) Cannot every University teacher pay 5 per cent of his earnings to the University every year?

(4) No Professor of an University should rot in his post for more than seven years when he should have his sebastical (Americanism) trip for research.

A firm of Scottish lawyers, receiving a letter from their rent agents over the lease renewal of premises, were asked if they were going to remain in the building.

The firm replied: "We are.—Yours faithfully."

The agents, impatient folk, were not satisfied with the reply. They wrote the lawyers again, asking if they meant to remain in the offices.

Back came the reply: "Dear sirs, we remain.—Yours faithfully."

* * * *

She was complaining to her dairyman about the quality of his milk.

"Short o' grass feed, mum; short o' grass feed at this time of the year," said the milkman. "Bless you, them cows of mine are just as sorry as I am. I often stands and watches 'em crying because they feel somehow as their milk don't do 'em credit. You don't believe me?"

"Oh, yes, I believe you," said the woman, coldly, "but I wish in future you'd see they don't let all the tears go into my bottle."

* * *

The film star handed the waiter a five-pound note.

"Bring me a whisky, and get something for yourself," he said.

The waiter brought the whisky and a pound change.

"What's the idea?" said the star. "I've had only one drink, and you've brought a pound change out of five pounds."

"But you told me to get something for myself."

"Well, what did you get?"

"A new overcoat."

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FRONT LINE SOCIALISTS

LEADERS IN A GREAT STRUGGLE BEING WAGED ACROSS EUROPE

By Cecil Sprigge

Below is the fifth of a series of thumbnail sketches of the leaders who are fighting Social Democracy's battle on what may be described as its main front--the countries that form the politically disputed fringe lying just to the west of the "Iron Curtain". World history in the next few years may be very closely bound up with their careers.

The Man In The Beret

Pietro Nenni's Tactics In Italy

Rome:

Pietro Nenni, though fiercely criticized outside his own party, and challenged by critics inside it remains by far the most prominent figure among the Italian Socialists.

His appearance is a godsend to caricaturists. On the tip of a long prominent nose in a thin cleanshaven oval face he balances a pair of heavy hornrimmed spectacles. On the crown of his sparse head of grey hair he claps a blue French beret for all outdoor occasions, including the ceremonial visits which as a Minister he has been obliged to pay, most unwillingly, to the Royal Palace. He talks and gesticulates passionately.

At the first postwar national congress of the party at Florence in the Spring of 1946 Nenni had to listen to polite but acid strictures on the policy which he had followed as leader of the party during the two years since the liberation of Rome (and clandestinely also during the preceding year). This was a policy of close identification with the Communist Party.

A particularly pitiless criticism was developed by Giuseppe Saragat, who, together with Nenni, edited the party organ *Avanti* during the first months of liberation. Nenni, listening to the speech with one ear, kept up a running commentary to his friends sitting in the row behind him, with appropriate impatient gesticulations.

When the speech was over the other leaders applauded and for the most part embraced Saragat. Nenni remained with his head buried in his hands. Then, with a characteristic gesture of throwing out the arms in protest, he good humouredly shook Saragat by the hand, never for a moment pausing in his protests.

Nenni, however, had received a warm personal ovation when earlier in the Congress he had expounded his own standpoint. He is a "fellow traveller" now, but he has no intention of going all the way; he may even retrace his steps.

Mussolini's "Twin"

It has been a commonplace of rightwing propaganda in Italy since the liberation that Nenni is a sort of twin phenomenon to Mussolini. Nenni (who was born in 1891, eight years after Mussolini), came from the same corner of Italy, the turbulent Adriatic region of Romagna. He started life very young as a political agitator. He participated with Mussolini in a number of extremist escapades when Mussolini was a semi-anarchist hothead. They shared a prison sentence in 1911, and became intimates.

Like Mussolini, Nenni was a leftwing supporter of Italy's entry into the first world war (the Socialist party being then pacifist). Both volunteered and became non-commissioned officers. Both, in different times and circumstances became editors of the Avanti.

Just as their voices had some resemblance, both having the same local burr, so also had their journalistic style, made up of short sharp sentences and sweeping generalizations with rather crude use of historical allusions and French literary tags.

Nenni, after the first World War, started a little movement in his home town which was called the "Fascio". This word, from which the adjective Fascist was later derived, means nothing more extraordinary than "group", and was used by all sorts of movements long before Mussolini was heard of. But Mussolini did faintly express approval of Nenni's Fascio, which, however, lasted only a few weeks.

Parting Of The Ways

In all this list of resemblances the only ones which have some honest substance are that the two "Romagnoles" were both born agitators and that style is an index of human nature.

Politically the great difference between the two men is that Mussolini abandoned the Socialist Party at the age of 31, and became its bitter enemy, while Nenni joined the party at the age of 30, and dedicated the rest of his life to it.

Nenni's first political love was not the Socialist Party but the Republican Party, the old historic party of the great 19th century philosopher Mazzini. After Mazzini's death it became, and remains, an almost wholly local party in the Romagna region. Politically it was regarded as a party of the extreme left, because it abhorred the monarchy. But socially it stood for the small peasantry in the struggle both against the big estate owners and also against the Socialist day labourers. It was always aggressively patriotic, hating the Austrian Empire and the Vatican.

Therefore it was in the ordinary course of things that Nenni, from the moment of the outbreak of the first European War, was wholeheartedly pro-Ally, and that he took the first opportunity of joining up.

Since the 1944 liberation of Rome, particularly while Nenni held for a number of months, the invidious office of Minister for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, opponents have carefully raked together every trace of Nenni's activities in the first post-war period which could substantiate the charge that he, too, was a Fascist. Nothing seems to have come out which Nenni himself did not implicitly acknowledge in his little book published in exile in 1931 (in English among other languages) "Six Years of Civil war". In this he wrote of himself that the "terrible struggle between Socialists and Fascists at first left him perplexed." Then he decided to devote himself completely "to the cause of the proletariat."

Battle Of Early Twenties

The characteristic of Italy between 1919 and 1922 was the splitting of the nation into ex-soldiers and workers, animated by violent hostility to each other. Although a vast proportion of the nation consisted of men who were both ex-soldiers and workers, a wedge was successfully driven, by extremists on either side, between the two, and individuals were compelled to identify themselves with one cause or the other.

At the moment when the working class cause was succumbing to the boldness of its adversaries, Nenni declared himself a Socialist.

From then until November, 1926, when he escaped into exile in France, Nenni's life was that of all those who as journalists and party organizers fought the losing battle of the opposition against Mussolini's progressively tyrannical dictatorship—threats, requisitions, police searches, arrests—finally the disappearance of any possibility of a livelihood except on condition of a surrender of conscience to the dictator. His wife and four young children slipped across the frontier to join him a few months later.

Leade: In Exile

Although the Italian exile colony in Paris included many more celebrated figures, notably the Socialist leaders, Filippo Turati and Claudio Treves, Nenni took upon himself the task of trying to repair in exile the errors which had caused the working class parties to succumb in the home country.

He became Secretary General of the Anti-Fascist Concentration, designed to bring Socialists, Communists and others together in a common tactic against the Fascist dictatorship.

At the same time he developed the fraternal relations of the Italian Socialist Party with the parties of France, Spain, and Germany, becoming one of the best known figures in international Socialist Congresses.

He was frequently across the frontier in Switzerland or other countries, his movements being closely followed by Mussolini's police, who stood on the alert to arrest him should he ever risk a crossing of the Italian frontier. Nenni's connection with the cause of Socialist co-operation with the Communists (but not only the Communists) is thus one of long standing.

Co-operation With Communists

Nenni has become associated in the public mind in Italy in the last two years with a policy of complete Socialist subordination to the Communist. Nothing, indeed, seems to have been left undone on the Communist side to link Nenni's name in a perpetual double harness with that of Palmiro Togliatti, the prudent and astute intellectual who dominates their own party.

Slogans painted on the walls demand "Power for Nenni and Togliatti". The two leaders have often appeared together to harangue mass demonstrations in the largest open spaces in Rome. It has generally been left to Nenni to use the strongest language, while Togliatti spoke with measured prudence. The role was suitable for Nenni, whose temperament is much warmer and whose early training as a Mazzinian Republican made him more familiar with emotional appeals than with coldly mustered arguments.

Kicked Upstairs

It is this habit of allowing himself to appear as the stalking horse of Togliatti, thus losing for the Socialists the support which millions of Italians would like to give to a strong non-revolutionary party of the Left, which has cost him the confidence of a large and perhaps major section of his own party.

At the same time a great many of his critics believe that an equal danger would lie in following the opposite course, for then the Communists might gain the undivided support of the factory workers, leaving the Socialists with only a meagre middle class following. For that reason, at Florence, the Party Congress cloaked its prevailing disapproval of Nenni's policy by "kicking him upstairs" into the position of

(Continued on Page 4)

Britain's Labour Government: A Year's Record

By Michael Foot

Michael Foot, Labour Party member of the British House of Commons and acting editor of the "Evening Standard" of London, discusses Britain's Labour Government and its policies on the first anniversary of its coming to power.

One year ago, after the biggest landslide in British political history, a Labour Government was returned to power with a full majority for the first time. Three hundred and ninetythree Labour M.P.'s swamped the famous benches at Westminster. They made the youngest Parliament since the days of William Pitt; their average age was 43.

They came from all ranks of society and professions: soldiers, sailors and airmen straight from the battlefields (at least 100 of them), trade union leaders, doctors, journalists, businessmen, teachers, lawyers and housewives—all jostled together in the same party.

Winston Churchill described the election result as "a foolish lapse." Others foretold that within twelve months the Government would be on the rocks, that Mr. Churchill would have to be recalled and that the Labour leaders would relapse to their proper place in a Coalition directed by the class "born to rule."

But the electorate has held stolidly to the decision which it made so emphatically in July 1945. At every subsequent test—in municipal elections and in parliamentary contests where the death of an M.P. necessitated a new appeal to the voters—the Labour tide has continued to flow. After a year the new Government retains the full confidence of the nation.

First Test

The first test of the Government was demobilization. It provided the first sign of rising temper in the new House of Commons. Winston Churchill was on the war path: he denounced the new Ministers as dilatory; he called for an abrogation of the demobilization formula whereby men were to be released according to their age and length of service. Many bitter debates followed, but the Government held firm. The pace quickened, but the principle was maintained.

Without this principle, demobilization would probably have collapsed into the chaos which prevailed at the end of World War I. By the end of this year Britain's armed forces will have been reduced from well over 5,000,000 to 1,200,000. Some critics claim that this figure will still be too large for Britain's domestic economy to sustain. But in the main most agree that the handling of demobilization marked the first administrative victory for the Government.

It is hard to select the next items in the agenda, but food and homes certainly bulked large in the minds of a war-wearied people.

During the war a Ministry of Food had been established which had proved an outstanding success. Bulk purchase had provided a sure market for the farmers; heavy subsidies and controls had kept down the price of essentials; strict rationing had assured a fairer distribution than ever in peace-time. Labour was pledged to maintain this structure and one of the first acts of the Government was to vote 300,000,000 pounds to keep down the price of bread and other foodstuffs.

Health standards had been well-maintained during the war, but housewives prayed for some relief from queuing and from the monotonous wartime diet. Sir Ben Smith the Food Minister, looked the man to fulfil their wishes. At least, such was obviously his hope when he took office, and in the early months some relief was granted.

However, warning voices came from Ernest Bevin and others. By February and March the facts of the world food and shipping shortage could no longer be shirked. There is little doubt that its scale had been underestimated.

Sir Ben became the most uneasy figure in Clement R. Attlee's administration. No victory was won by the Government in the battle for food. But its assailants were not the Tories; rather, the elements.

Homes provide a more vital test and here final judgment cannot be passed for many months to come. In every town and village the shortage is acute. At least 1,000,000 houses are needed at once. The Government's method in tackling this problem has, more than any other factor, provoked ferocious controversy.

Between the two wars, under Tory administrations, three out of four houses were built by speculative builders for sale; it was chiefly the middle class which Britain rehoused during those years.

Today Labour has decreed that four out of five houses shall be built by the municipal authorities for rent. By Government control of labour, materials and price, priorities have shifted to the lower income groups.

Through the repair of damaged homes and the provision of temporary and permanent houses, over 200,000 families are to be rehoused by the end of 1946, with the assurance of a greatly increased supply in 1947. If this programme can be fulfilled the Government will have surmounted one of its biggest obstacles.

Nationalization

The Bank of England and the coal industry have been nationalized. In one sense the first marked little more than a formality; for during the war the Treasury ruled the Bank. But the act was symbolic of a new era in national finance. By a "Control of Investment Bill" and, more still, by the general authority of the Cabinet, the Government now directs the general economic development of the country.

The machinery is flexible. The Previous Governor of the Bank of England remains at his post; and the compensation paid has provoked no violent hostility from dispossessed owners. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Dalton, has become much more of a planner than a bookkeeper.

At present his popularity stands high on account of the general relief in taxation which he has been able to afford for the two or three million taxpayers at the bottom of the scale. His budget of April 1946—the first full budget ever presented by a Labour Government in power—reduces inequalities by taking more from the rich and less from the poor.

His land proposals, though modest, may be the beginnings of a movement to give back their birthright to the people of Britain. A bigger test of his planning must come when the scarcity of manpower relaxes and his financial foresight must assure the prospect of full employment.

Coal is a more urgent issue. It is still in desperately short supply. For nearly 25 years both output and the numbers employed in the pits have been steadily falling. During the war the general decline, aggravated by strikes and absenteeism, nearly put Britain's very life in jeopardy. Today the industry which once supplied the chief British export is barely alive to keep its own wheels turning. The coal crisis remains.

A Board of nine has just started its giant work of reconstruction. It is composed of the leading mine owners, mining engineers, commercial experts and trade unionists in the country and is equipped with a fund of dollar 600,000,000 for mechanization and exercising complete mastery over the entire industry.

The battle for coal will help to shape the strategy for other battles to come. Within the five year lifetime of this Parliament, the Labour Government is pledged to extend its nationalization programme to transportation, iron and steel. Minister of Mines Emanuel Shinwell's precedent in the terms of compensation—considered too generous by the miners and not altogether outrageous by the mine owners—and the composition of his Board to run the industry, will probably settle the fate of the railway stockholders and the iron and steel monopolists.

And if the miners are still cautious in gauging their precise gains from the change, the Government has taken other measures which directly touch and raise the standards of the people.

A comprehensive National Insurance Bill is now law. It is designed to insure every man and woman against unemployment, sickness, accident and old age.

A new Health Service has been approved, free to all, and seeking to provide the best medical attention for the poorest in the community.

This list of ambitious schemes already begun does not exhaust the record of the first year's work. But they are enough to show that Labour has the inspiration to reform, the courage to innovate and the will to govern. It is a self-confident Government and so far its mastery in its own house has been complete.

(Copyright Nana)

Heart Patients Can Smoke, Drive, Swim, Drink Safely

(By ALVIN D. HYMAN)

Don't make invalids out of heart patients!

In the absence of strong reasons to the contrary, let them play golf or swim, let them drink or smoke in moderation, let them be active and happy.

This expert advice was offered to the American Medical Association's section of internal medicine today by its Chairman, Dr. William D. Stroud of Philadelphia, one of America's foremost heart specialists and former President of the American Heart Association.

He told his audience flatly that too many patients with a common form of heart disease—coronary occlusion with myocardial infraction, where the main artery of the heart is blocked and the heart muscle damaged—are made total invalids unnecessarily."

When a patient suffers an attack of this heart ailment, Dr. Stroud advised his fellow-physicians, it is wise for the Doctor to wait several months before telling the patient whether he will have to stop work, or give up golf.

"In fact the average patient with a healed coronary occlusion can return to a sedentary occupation, part time, in about three months", he said. "Though it is debatable, because of the possibility of further occlusions, I believe it is safe to allow such patients to drive a car three months or so after the acute episode.

"Also, if they do not have angina of effort, three or four months after the original attack any mild form of exercise, such as golf or swimming in warm water, seems indicated, if desired."

Dr. Stroud also frowned upon the advice which many physicians give to patients suffering from high blood pressure or any heart disease—the advice to stop drinking. Said Dr. Stroud:

"Personally, I see no reason why patients with those conditions should not drink in moderation. Many patients with Angina of effort secure as much relief from brandy or whisky as they do from Nitroglycerine (a standard prescription for certain kinds of heart disease). I see no reason why they should be deprived of the pleasure of drinking unless there is some evidence that alcohol is injurious."

And smoking is allowable, too. "If one is not sensitive to nicotine, I believe it is perfectly safe for a patient to smoke." But "if an individual is having substernal pain (pain centering under the breastbone), I believe eliminating tobacco will tend to lessen the frequency of attacks."

(Nana).

PIETRO NENNI'S TACTICS IN ITALY

(Continued from Page 3)

President of the Party, which had never existed before.

But Nenni, some years earlier, had shown that he was by no means a passive tool of the Communists. On August 29, 1939, following the Molotov-von Ribbentrop Pact, he resigned his offices in the exiles' organisation with a letter of protest against "the Soviet desertion of the anti-Hitler front".

Arrest And Extradition

On the German conquest of France Nenni found his way into Vichy territory. Laval's police arrested him and placed him under supervision in a village in Auvergne. Mussolini asked the Germans for his extradition to Italy, but the Germans took no steps until after the occupation of the South of France.

On April 5, 1943, Nenni was handed over to Mussolini's police and conveyed to gaol in Rome. Possibly because Mussolini's tactics were at that time to bring a number of valuable hostages under his control, Nenni was sent to the comparatively mild penal colony on the island of Ponza.

There, before anything further had happened to him, he had the strange experience of seeing Mussolini himself brought to confinement after his overthrow on July 25, 1943.

The Badoglio Government released Nenni shortly afterwards, in time for him to resume his underground life as Secretary General of the Socialist Party and editor of the clandestine *Avanti* during the ensuing nine months of German occupation.

A severe family disaster has darkened Nenni's life, for it has been ascertained that his daughter, Madame Vittoria Daubeuf, arrested with her French husband in Paris on a charge of resistance activities, died in the Ausschwitz concentration camp in August, 1943. Her husband had been shot in Paris a year earlier.

A big fellow in evening clothes rushed into a bar opposite the concert hall.

"... Eighty-seven ... eighty-eight ... eighty-nine ... ham sandwich ... ninetytwo ... ninety-three ... ninety four... glass of sherry ... ninety-seven ... ninety-eight ... hurry up ... hundred and one ..." he was saying.

Another customer stood by for a while, then could restrain his curiosity no longer.

"Hey, what's all this number business?" he asked.

"Hundred and seven ... I play the bass in the concert hall orchestra, and I've got three hundred bars rest," he spluttered; "hundred and twelve ... hundred and thirteen ..."

RANK: BRITAIN'S MOVIE MOGHUL

Arthur Rank

I had to wait twelve days for my interview with President Dr. Edward Benes, a fortnight for that with General Ismet Ineunu, and it took me 18 days to be presented to Queen Mother Mary of Rumania.

Six weeks elapsed until I was admitted to the study of Mr. J. Arthur Rank, the ruler of the British film empire. Apart from occasional press conferences, Mr. Rank does not accede to grant interviews more than about once a year. This annual interview must have been due just now—and I got it.

My wish to meet the British film dictator—or let us say king, as this is the dawn of a constitutional era—it first arose at the sight of a photograph, showing two great financiers of the film world arm in arm—Louis B. Mayer of Hollywood and J. Arthur Rank of London. The caption read; "The two men represented approximately £90,000,000." Rank's film assets are estimated at £50,000,000, Mayer's at 38,000,000.

The idea of coming face to face with the personification of that £50,000,000 intrigued me. I was to learn later that this sum had really been taken much too low. Rank is a Nabob not only in the film world, but also in the City. His inherited interests in mills, his partnerships in publishing firms, insurance companies, milk bars etc., reach astronomical figures. In my subconscious mind, however, those £50,000,000 had become identified with Rank. They sufficed for me . . .

Until recently, the fashionable Park Lane was the scene of current English film history. Rank's spacious office to which he returned from his visit to Hollywood, was practically opposite the world famous Dorchester Hotel. Only a few months ago did the Film King move into his new residence. It is situated on the fringe of the traditional London film quarters, in New Oxford Street. Arthur Rank reigns in Odeon House, which he chose for this purpose from the dozens of Production companies, distribution firms and cinema trusts controlled by him. The general impression is not one of especial luxury. The soberness of style calls to mind rather the mill business of Rank's ancestors than the glamour of Hollywood or even the faded splendour of the Berlin UFA.

Ordinary flat. . . . a vestibule with thick carpets, easy chairs, pictures of film stars on the walls and—London is still short of tobacco—any amount of cigarettes. There is no direct telephone connection with the Holy of Holies. The way there leads via the Private Secretary. Victor Finney, the distinguished-looking right hand of J. Arthur Rank, impressed me as almost more serious and reserved than his chief. His dark suit gives him an air of permanently taking part in an official luncheon. In film circles Finney is looked upon as the man who makes the impossible possible. He even manages to get plane reservations within ten days for the directors and stars of the Rank concerns. (Normal advance bookings take not less than four months.) A refreshing air of freedom pervades the building. Rank likes criticism and reads his critics and the whole atmosphere is coloured by this attitude.

Three times Victor Finney disappears in the room of the chief before he bids me to enter. Arthur Rank comes to meet me, both hands outstretched. Far from being self-possessed, he appears almost shy. At any rate the most modest millionaire I have ever encountered!

Rank was born in Hull. His cordial manner is true to the Yorkshire type whom I have come to know and esteem in that English county. This man sitting opposite me is the first whom the hitherto all powerful Hollywood fears as a serious competitor in the world film market and who himself possesses large interests of his own in the American film industry. Everybody regards him simultaneously with mistrust and respect. Right-wing circles in England view his novel methods in finance with scepticism, while the Left accuse him of having broken the Hollywood monopoly only in order to establish the Rank monopoly.

By Alfred Joachim Fischer

"Trade Follows The Flag" was the old motto of the Englishman. Rank's modern version is "Trade follows the Film".

In fact, none of the American film magnates and not even the notorious ex-UFA-dictator Hugenberg enjoyed a fraction of Rank's power. He controls English production, distribution and giant chains of theatres, and thus rules over all branches of the film world at the same time. With his name are connected the most successful English film. To name only a few recent ones: "In which we serve", "Waterloo Road", "Blithe Spirit," "The Way to the Stars", "Henry V", "Dead of Night", "This Happy Breed", "The Seventh Veil", "The "Rake's Progress", Brief Encounter" "The Captive Heart", "The Years Between", "Caesar and Cleopatra", "The Way Ahead" etc.

£50,000,000 film capital—its owner wears a well-cut blue suit without conspicuous elegance. He is tall, with broad shoulders and looks ten years younger than his age. Rank likes to laugh and he has an engaging broad smile. He is an unitiring worker, and a few minutes conversation suffices to make one realise that despite his businessman's caution, he is quite capable of spontaneous decisions.

Undoubtedly Rank's wealth is a source of enjoyment to him. This enjoyment, however, finds its outlet in the pleasure of being able to use to the full his initiative in business, not in a life of luxury. J. Arthur Rank owns a beautiful country house and a large farm. Comfortable living is of far greater importance to him than good food. He is a strict teetotaller and even at official banquets drinks lemonade instead of wine or champagne. Rank gives me his ration of cigarettes as fifteen.

Another, equally indiscreet question J. Arthur Rank answers slowly and thoughtfully. I enquird after his love for the film and the actual motives, which led him from the mill business to the cinema industry. Love for the film—this expression may well be applied to Rank, the big financier, for apart from being a sober businessman, he is also a firm believer in the great mission of the British film.

"Love for the film? I was very interested to do everything in my power to conquer for the British film its due share in the world's film market. The power of the film as a national propaganda weapon is unlimited today. Once upon a time we English used to use: "Trade follows the Flag." The modern version of this phrase might be "Trade follows the Film."

J. Arthur Rank, who frequently spends half hours in complete isolation from his staff of secretaries, collaborators, directors and pressmen in order to watch a film financed by him being shot in a London Studio (regardless of all pressure of work), becomes almost enthusiastic.

"The feelings to present good films to the world makes this work most gratifying. Another point of particular interest to me is the high educational value of the screen. Good films make children grow up as good citizens."

A strong personal relationship exists between Rank and the young generation of his country. He makes children's films without any profit for himself. It was also his initiative which was responsible for the Odeon Clubs, for schools, where selected programmes are shown almost free of charge.

J. Arthur Rank, the multi-millionaire, who hardly finds time to write a private letter, teaches every week with devotion and zeal in a Methodist Sunday School in Reigate. The inclination is typical for Anglo-Saxon capitalists:

"My five brothers and sisters and I", Rank is reported to have said on one occasion, "inherited from our father a few million pounds and methodism."

His lively interest in ecclesiastical affairs—the creator of the youngest film empire informs me—formed a bridge for him to the new Hollywood. In 1930, aged 42, he founded an entirely novel production company, called the "Religious Film Society", which brought theological themes onto the screen. Rank's original intention was to take films and projectors into the churches themselves. It was found, however, that attendance did not increase as a result: "So I decided, if the people did not come to the films, to make the films come to the people."

1936 marked the beginning of Rank's active interest also for non-religious films. Together with Lady Yule, he financed "The Turn of the Tide", the story of a fishing family in Robin Hood Bay. In his later films too, J. Arthur Rank liked to display to the world the typical England and in this way helped to build many bridges of psychological understanding. Very recently there has been a danger of deviation from this well-tried line. Many of Rank's critics allege that, in order to conquer the world film market, he was attempting to internationalise the British film, thus depriving it of its individuality and in its practical implications converted something *"not-any-more-London"* into a *"not-nearly-Hollywood"*—product. Rank himself feels immune against any such reproaches. He knows that without his efforts, the world film market would have fallen to America in 1936 almost unchallenged. It was then that the British film industry went through its gravest peace-time-crisis. Film companies broke down, financial and crea ive energies relaxed and many studios were compelled to close down.

While the American film companies were already busy behind the scenes dividing up the English heritage amongst themselves, they suddenly experienced an unexpected surprise. Rank, a mill expert, hitherto unknown in the film branch, had forestalled them everywhere. A financial conjurer, he bought up literally overnight all available voting shares. Before long, Rank had a film empire under his control.

Perhaps a fair amount of subtlety lies in the fact that the mother firm of the gigantic enterprises of *Manorfields Investments* (Heathfield Investment Society) shows a basic capital of £100. Of the 100 £ shares, Rank himself owns 51 and his wife, Laura Ellen Rank 45. As the owners of the majority of shares are entitled to appoint or sack any director, their power is unlimited. *Manorfield Imvestments* represent the roots and the crown of the Rank family tree, controlling everything ever invested by Rank in films. In other words: £100 rule over £50,000,000, with investments estimated to total £1,700,000.

While in former years the Americans believed to have a monopoly in participating in non-American film enterprises, Rank now beat them with their own weapons. He bought between 25-30% of the Universal shares and is today the biggest individual share owner of any parcel of Universal shares. His tactics forced Hollywood, previously only used to dictate, to enter into compromises with the British film industry.

Without any preliminary remark, I ask J. Arthur Rank "Is it true that nobody in Britain can produce films, which you do not like?" This question seems to make him slightly uncomfortable:

"No it is not true. Apart from my group, there are two other independent groups in this country." More assured he adds:

"The directors, producers and script writers in my group also enjoying perfect independence in their work. I do not interfere. Naturally, the fact that we combine large interests offers them certain advantages. . . . ."

Certain advantages? Rank, Director of 63 and Chairman of 23 film companies is President of the *British Film Producers Association* and Managing Director of the *Production Facilities* (Films). As a central organisation, the latter controls important production firms. To mention only a few names: Two Cities, Gabriel Pascal Productions, Wesley Ruggles, Productions, Shepperton and Independent Producers. (Many more could be added.)

A most important branch in the film industry is the distribution (film renting). Here again Rank's group heads the list with 83 films in one year. The American giant concerns of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Paramount can only account for 32 each.

Rank controls England's largest film studios, including Denham, Pinewood, Ealing, Shepherds Bush, Highbury and Barnes. 75% of the British studios are at his disposal. It may, therefore, not be easy for independent producers to find studios, let alone, any as modernly equipped as those of the Rank group.

45,000, *cinema exist in the whole of Great Britain, of which only* 3,600 *are open at present. Of these Rank has over* 600 *under his control, including the chain of Odeon and Gaumont-British cinemas.*

The word "West-End Cinema" has become a magic formula in Britain. There and nowhere else—do the great films have their premieres. No British world premiere without the West End. There are 19 cinemas in the West End of

(Continued on Page 6)

A hard-working team a jump ahead in fighting crime, but unlike in "thrillers" not the romantic way

SCOTLAND YARD—IN FACT AND FICTION

(BY H. J. UXLEN)

The whole world knows the name of Scotland Yard. There is hardly any other name around which so many romantic visions have been woven.

For the reader of detective stories, it is the home of rather superior detectives, good-natured police sergeants, the reservoir of all those forces which, in the long run, render harmless the most light-footed and desperate of criminals. But in reality, Scotland Yard has a much more prosaic appearance, though it certainly has a very great reputation. Beyond all question, however, is the fact that the Metropolitan Police of London, whose headquarters are in Scotland Yard, is one of the finest police forces in the world.

Genesis

The actual site now occupied by the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police was formerly one of the courtyards of the great royal palace of Whitehall, known as "Scotland Yard" because it was here that the Scottish Royal Family stayed during their visits to London. When the London Metropolitan Police Force established a special Detective Division in 1842, this division was lodged in a building standing in the street that had been called after the former Scotland Yard.

Then, in the course of time, Scotland Yard came to be used for the entire London Police Administration. To-day, the Metropolitan Police Headquarters are housed in a new building, the last section of which was completed in 1940, but which stands on the original site and, for this reason, is now called New Scotland Yard.

When the visitor passes through the well-guarded doors on the Thames Embankment into the interior of New Scotland Yard, he finds indeed an atmosphere reminding him, in the most lively fashion, of every possible crime story in existence. The towering police sergeant in the ante-room, the good-natured looking commissioners at the desks, are the living images of any famous detective story's characters—at least, so far as it is possible to judge from outward appearances. But the visitor will very soon notice that New Scotland Yard puts very little store by these literary laurels and is, in reality, a hard-working administration pursuing its aim, the fighting of crime, in a very unromantic way.

"The Keeping of Law and Order", this is the task of New Scotland Yard, not throughout the length and breadth of England, not even all over London, but only in the Metropolitan Police Area, a district extending over an area of less than 1,850 square miles an area of less than 1,850 square miles. For there is, in England, no centralised police force; each individual county has its own "county police", and even the City of London has its own independent force. But there is certainly close co-operation between all these independent police forces.

Characteristic of the nature of New Scotland Yard are the principles in accordance with which the police force carries out its work. It is inculcated into every new member of the police force, when taking up duty, that "it is your duty to carry out the law, but this must not be done through resorting to methods of force and intimidation."

Tradition

And further; "only length of service and proof of efficiency lead to promotion, not the number of arrests you may have made. As members of the police force, you are not above the law. Never forget that you are a 'servant' of the public, and it is your duty to treat that public with patience, civility and consideration. Above all, don't be pedantic."

Yet another characteristic feature of the methods of Scotland Yard: the police carry neither fire-arms nor gas-bombs. Their only weapon is a truncheon, and this they carry under their tunic.

The real detective work in Scotland Yard is carried out by what is known as the Criminal Investigation Department (known for short, as the C.I.D.) This has at its head, an Assistant Commissioner, his Deputy and the Chief Constable. These are assisted by five Superintendents, one for each of the Police Districts and one for Scotland Yard itself.

One of the most important departments is the Criminal Record Office, where all crimes committed in Britain are registered. This same department also contains the Finger Print Bureau, and, what is most important of all, the famous laboratory fitted up with all the latest scientific apparatus such as microscopes, infra-red ray photographic apparatus and chemical plant for testing every sort of material from blood to road dust.

Yet another department of the C.I.D. often mentioned in crime novels is the one known as "Special Branch" whose work consists in affording protection to high-ranking persons such as the Royal Family, Ministers of the Crown, and distinguished foreign guests.

Such is the organisation of Scotland Yard, and even if it does not come up to all the romantic visions conjured up by crime stories, it has had, nevertheless, during World War II, an adventurous existence, and the police sergeants in their blue uniforms have indeed performed many a heroic deed during the air-raids, deeds which put all the high-lights of the best crime story in the shade.

RANK: BRITAIN'S MOVIE MOGHUL

(Continued from Page 5)

London. 13 belong to Rank's film empire, the rest is American, or leased to Americans.

If our space would allow, a survey of Rank's American interests, exceeding his universal shares by a large margin, would also be most interesting.

The British dominions are also dominions of his empire. Indeed, Rank's money is even employed in film decoration, as well as in the manufacture of cameras and projectors, etc. No part of the film empire without his flag—sorry firm label!

How far Rank intends to invade the continental film sphere cannot yet be ascertained. At any rate, he has been negotiating a few days ago with Swedish producers, whose films he values as original and artistic.

Labour And Capital

Now and again the government feels uneasy about the undesirable film monopoly. On one occasion, they even sent Dalton, then President of the Board of Trade, to talk to Rank. The film king was more accommodating than had been expected. He even promised to refrain from acquiring any new film interests without the previous consent of the Board of Trade. Dalton agreed, however, that pending negotiations were not to be affected. The result? Pending negotiations as to the acquisition of 13 super cinemas were speedily concluded.

Once when his monopoly came to be mentioned, Rank said somewhat naively, whether pretended or genuine.

"Anybody can do the same, after all, everybody has the same chance as I had."

On another occasion, he stated, rather more rhetorically:

"I believe that the film can constitute a great moral. I am resolved to make films showing the British way of life as testimony of our culture and our desire for world peace. When anybody can do this better than I, I shall retire as I have other interests to occupy me."

In mentioning the powers of the cinema, Rank touches on its immense influence, comparable only to that of the world press. Every film subject has a certain political line behind it. This is more openly expressed in news-reels, the living newspapers. Two of the five produced in England are in the hands of Rank. It is obvious that their showing in more than 600 cinemas is secured from the outset.

The production of the Rank groups on the whole deals with most diverse ideas and subjects, as proved by our selection of titles given above. Nevertheless, one of Rank's principles reigns supreme.

"Films ought to serve an elevating and civilizatory purpose. They must entertain and yet bring a message. I want our films to be good, not empty, trashy and demoralising."

J. Arthur Rank is capable of financial generosity, as shown for instance by his gigantic investments in Henry V and Caesar and Cleopatra. (The cost of the latter was over one and a half million pounds.) Fundamentally, however, he is opposed to any kind of extravagance. When he returned to Park Lane from his American trip—his chief interest lies in the American market for British films—he made a most characteristic statement during a press conference:

"The Americans are nice people. But if I had the money they waste on electric light during one year, I should found three new important industries."

Rank's daughters are passionate sport lovers. They won several prizes for their horsemanship and they are also very keen on hunting. Rank himself is an excellent hunter and shot. His love for golf can only be surpassed by that for another of his hobbies. He is a very enthusiastic gentleman farmer.

Very rarely can Rank indulge in such relaxations, however. His collaborators say jokingly that he never has "days off," but at best "hours off." He likes to hold long conferences with them and wants to be informed of every minor matter. Rank expects devotion in the work but his salaries are accordingly high.

Outstanding Vitality

Meetings have to be carefully prepared, but he does not object if they are called at midnight. Rank usually spends the time beforehand to see one of his latest films in an empty cinema hall. (He prefers this atmosphere to small private film rooms.)

I throw a glance on Rank's desk. The surface is well polished and empty. Next to him on the floor, however, are four large cases with the letters J. A. R. They are subdivided into innumerable sections and form a miniature archive. Every section is a special department; Correspondence, special financial transactions, production, distribution, shows, studios, projects, drafts of agreements etc.

Night after night, Rank takes those four cases home with him, as his most faithful companions. Of outstanding vitality, he often works until the small hours—his Private Secretary has no easy task—attending to file after file, case after case. That unresting energy befits a man with his initiative. It has made him a power. Whether a power for good or evil—only history can judge that.

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

Some famous old hands have received recent new publicity, among them this one, defended by Albert H. Morehead, who held the East cards.

When West opened the diamond five, East ducked the first trick! Declarer overtook with the nine to finesse the spade ten, and East again ducked! The plot he had hatched was to find the four-h trick his side needed—a trick which could only be developed with luck and the assistance of the declarer. South fell for it by returning to his hand with a club in order to take another "proven" spade finesse.

But now East won the spade with the queen and led a second club. He returned a third club when he got in again with the spade ace and then, when he won the ace of diamonds, his fourth club was established and took the setting trick.

As you will observe, winning any trick before declarer had himself led a heart or club would have made it impossible to defeat the contract.

North-South vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K J 10 5
♡ K J 4
◇ K J 8
♣ Q 9 6

WEST
♠ 9 7
♡ 9 6 2
◇ 10 7 6 5 3
♣ 10 4 2

EAST
♠ A Q 6
♡ 8 7 5 3
◇ A 4
♣ 8 7 5 3

SOUTH
♠ 8 4 3 2
♡ A Q 10
◇ Q 9 2
♣ A K J

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	All Pass

LIFE: MYSTERY OF MYSTERIES

(Continued from Page 21)

tized in the test-tube. But the whole process is still a riddle.

New Knowledge

At least a hundred theoretical scientists are now engaged in probing into this mystery, with the probability that their successors in the next century will synthetize starch and sugar on a wholesale scale. Such possibilities are usually ignored by the statistical Cassandras who tell us that unless we introduce birthcontrol in densely populated countries the day is not far off when the poverty-stricken in an overcrowded world must perish for lack of food.

Nearly all the science we have is analytic. That is, we tear water apart and find that it is composed of oxygen and hydrogen in definite proportions, and then we tear the oxygen and hydrogen apart and find out just how their nuclei are built up and how many electrons revolve around the nuclei. Or, having analyzed compounds, we purify them. Thus we extract aluminum from bauxite and iron from ores which are so much oxide or rust. But there is very little synthesis, as yet, for all the drugs, dyes-flavors, perfumes we have. The word "synthesis" has come to mean anything that is deceptive, yet a synthesis is one of the noblest accomplishments of science.

This new knowledge of the atom will also mean a new chemistry. Most of our chemical processes require strong acids and alkalies or high temperatures and pressures. Only by a colossal effort is it possible to reduce the nitrogen of the air into an artificial fertilizer. But consider the legumes, the beans and vetches, which take their nitrogen from the air without great heat and high pressure and convert it into a form that they can use with no more effort than we require to lift a finger. The finest chemical factory on earth is the green plant. How does nature manage to perform the trick of converting one chemical into another with such efficiency? The answer can be given only by the new chemistry, a chemistry based on what the atomic physicists are discovering.

True synthesis gives us control over natural processes. It is the primary purpose of technology to establish this control. Without theoretical science the technologist would be hardly more effective than some ingenious savage. The atomic bomb is one of the major achievements of theoretical science because it extended control over fundamental energy and made it possible to deal with matter in a new way.

"And what did my darling do all the evening?"

"I played postman, Mummy. I put a letter in every house in the avenue. Real letters, too. I found a big bundle of them in your drawer tied up in pink ribbon."

Our Delhi Letter

PUBLICITY MANIA GRIPS NEW DELHI

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI.

India is witnessing a boom in propaganda. Never before there has been such widespread ceaseless activity on the mental front. Propaganda is the instrument of the two great psychological forces, prestige and fear, both of which have grown in importance with the advent of "Leaders", in India. Prestige, fear and propaganda have become an unholy trinity of power.

New Delhi has seen great advances in the technique and scope of propaganda and publicity during the war years.

There were two Indian News Agencies—the Associated Press of India and the United Press of India before the war, with Reuters carrying Indian news abroad and foreign news to India. To-day, there are four Indian News Agencies with two foreign News Agencies covering Indian news for Indian newspapers. The Orient Press of India specialises in Muslim news. The Free Press has been reincarnated, thanks to the infatigable energies of its organiser. The Associated Press of America and the Globe cover Indian news for both inland and foreign press in addition to serving their Indian clients with foreign news. One of these Agencies is making interviews and statements as its particular speciality. Statements may sometime be news. Often they are views of a particular person and come within the category of propaganda.

Wartime Change

War has brought about great changes in the outlook of foreign countries about India. Some regard India as a market for goods, some others regard her as good market for propaganda

Before the war, a Foreign Correspondent was a rarity in New Delhi. The London "Times" has had its own Correspondent, who moved about with Governors and Governor-General. The honours are now shared with another world famous "Times". of New York. Many other foreign newspapers have fulltime Correspondents in New Delhi now.

The two American News Agencies—The Associated Press of America and the United Press of America and the British News Agency, the Globe, have full-fledged offices in New Delhi. The French News Agency has its headquarters in New Delhi. It covers Indian news for its clients abroad. The Russian and the Chinese official News Agencies likewise have their headquarters in New Delhi. The Russian "Tass" Agency issues a Bulletin of news to Indian newspapers.

The Foreign Governments are also taking a hand in publicity. The United States Government has offices in Bombay and New Delhi and issues a Newsfile three times a week to Indian Press. It has created a reputation for itself and has found a very appreciative clientele. The British Government has followed suit and has organised the United Kingdom Publicity Office in New Delhi. This Office, likewise, issues a news Bulletin for the Indian newspapers.

Bill Of Costs

What about India, the original member of the League of Nations and one of the United Nations? She has fully established her claim to Nationhood as far as Publicity Organisations are concerned. The fountainhead of India's Publicity is the Information Department with a full-fledged Secretariat, maintained at Rs. 6,39,400 a year. It has sections or attached offices, the principal of which are all-India Radio and the Press Information Bureau. The following is the detailed cost of Government of India's Publicity.

	Rs.
Information Department Secretariat	6,39,000
Press Information Bureau	14,10,500
All-India News Organisation of All-India Radio	18,23,000
Public Relations Organisation, in U.S.A.	6,30,800
Public Relations Organisation in China	23,500
Public Relations Organisation in Malaya	19,800
Public Relations Organisation in Burma	19,800
Public Relations Organisation in Australia	98,200
Public Relations Organisation in Persia	30,400
Public Relations Organisation in Canada	22,800
External Publicity	16,74,000
Advertising Directorate	6,96,100
Public Relations Officer, Home Department	not known
Publicity Officer, Commerce Department	not known
Publicity Officer, Agriculture Department	not known
Publicity Officer, Disposal Directorate	not known
Public Relations Officer, A.I.R.	10,800
Public Relations Officer Resettlement Directorate	21,000
Public Relations Directorate War Department	52,00,000 (war figure)
Railway Publicity Organisation.	1,78,000
Post-War Publicity	13,25,000

There are proposals for External Broadcasts, Rs. 24,56,410 and for creation of Public Relations Directorate in U. K., South Africa and Egypt, at an estimated cost of Rupees One lakh. This does not include expenditure on Newspaper Publicity which runs into lakhs. It is interesting to note that the total pre-war strength of the Press Information Bureau was 102, as against 476 at present. The Bureau has now organised Regional Offices in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lucknow and Lahore each in charge of an Additional Deputy Principal Information Officer. The establishment strength of these Provincial Offices varies. Lucknow and Lahore having thirty-six each while the other, less important, at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay have only twenty-nine each.

BULGING GIRTH

There is still scope for further expansion. The present scheme surely discriminates against some provinces. Six more regional offices are urgently needed in the Provincial towns of Shillong, Patna, Cuttack, Nagpur, Karachi and Peshawar. Then again, publicity is greatly desired in Indian States and a beginning should be made by setting up Regional Offices in Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore and Baroda. Smaller say "B" grade offices should also be established in Chief Commissioner's Provinces of Delhi, Ajmere, Coorg and Baluchistan.

Then, again, the whole continent of Europe is deprived of India's publicity. Great many Poles, Italians and Germans were interned or kept in India during the war and they would be missing Indian newspapers or Publicity material in their hometowns. A network of Public Relations Directorates is urgently called for at Moscow, Berlin, Warsaw, Paris, Rome and other capitals of the world.

The Ruler of an important United Nation, Wang of Bong is neglected in these days and the Information Department should do well to set up a Public Relations Directorate at the Court of His Majesty Wang of Bong What a dream for poor journalists of India, a job in every corner of the Globe.

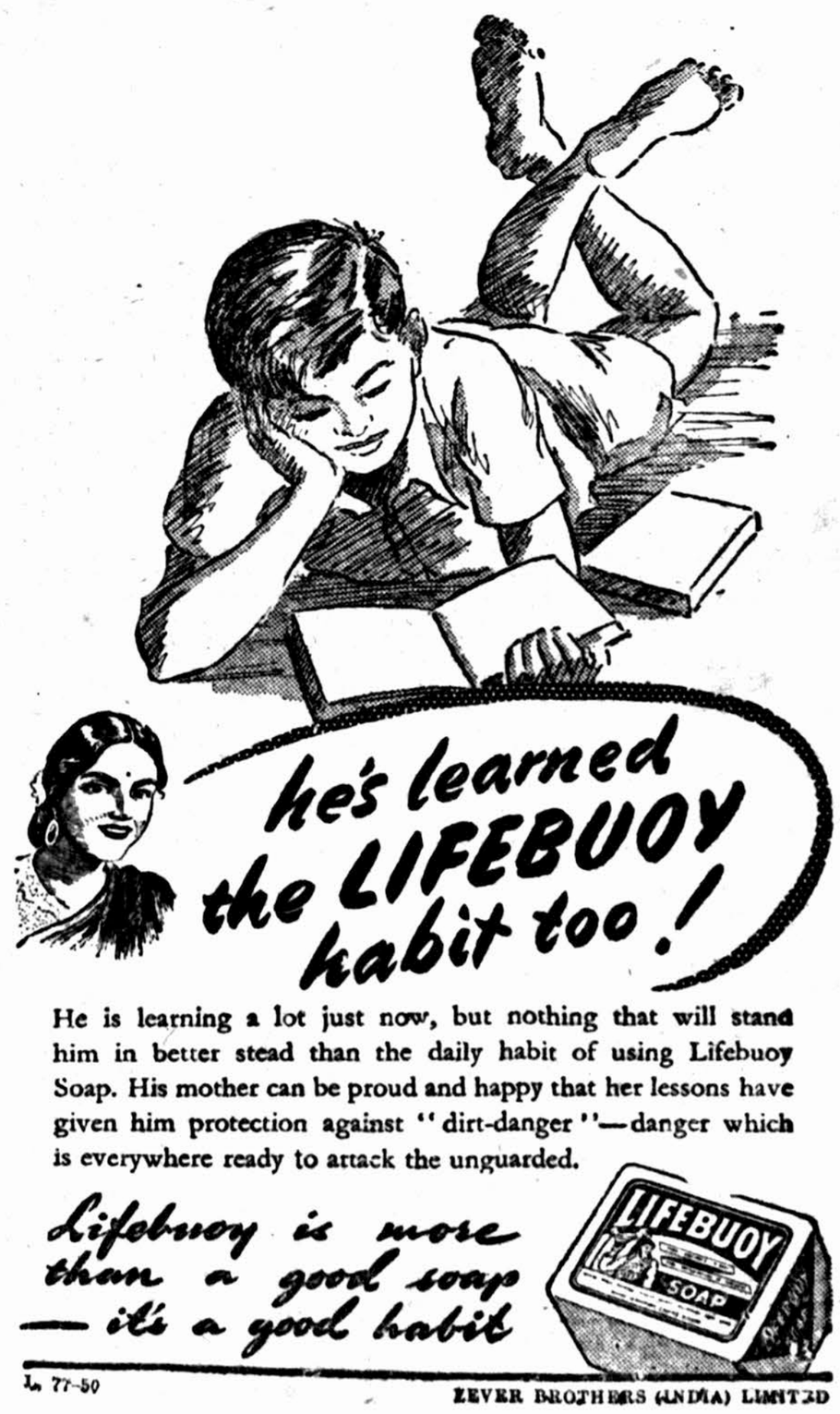
Boomerang In Effect

If publicity is judged by its results, then the Indian Government's publicity is sheer waste of money. I will cite some examples. The Travel Less Campaign drew more travellers to the Railways and the Grow More Food Campaign did not stop 1946 Famine. Then all the pro-Government Publicity including "Fight the stunt" made public more anti-Government. The whole approach. It will be evident was wrong. Third class passengers form majority of railway traffic. They are generally illiterate and yet the Travel Less Campaign was conducted in English language newspapers.

The Grow More Food Campaign, similarly was intended for the illiterate cultivators who could not read newspapers, which were the medium of campaign

Then again if every department of the Government of India is organising its own Publicity where is the need for the Bureau of the Press Information? As will be seen, War, Agriculture, Home, Commerce and Broadcasting Departments have their separate organisations for Publicity. Or probably I am wrong. There are millions of offices maintaining their identity and individuality and yet they require a Post Office. So also with the Bureau of Public Information. Long live Jobocracy.

Your
LIGHTER MOMENTS
Panama
20
CIGARETTES
Panama
Wherever you seek them, whether in woods or on the sands of the beach, or in your cosy drawing room, you can depend upon Panama Cigarettes for complete detachment from work and worry.
Rs. 9 Per 20
Also available in 10's and 50's Airtight (vacuum) packing.
Golden Tobacco Co. (GT 101.) Greens' Advtg.


he's learned the LIFEBUOY habit too!
He is learning a lot just now, but nothing that will stand him in better stead than the daily habit of using Lifebuoy Soap. His mother can be proud and happy that her lessons have given him protection against "dirt-danger"—danger which is everywhere ready to attack the unguarded.
Lifebuoy is more than a good soap — it's a good habit
LIFEBUOY
SOAP
L. 77-50 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

PARTING TRIBUTE TO SAFIA KHAN

Safia Khan

By "A Sevika"

The G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal will soon be leaving Bombay to join her husband Mr. Saadulla Khan, son of Dr. Khan Saheb, who has taken up an appointment in Peshawar.

Only a few days more and Bombay will no more witness that winning and friendly smile, that swiftly moving figure, that dignified personality of SAFIA KHAN.

It is difficult to conceive and yet it is true that the Congress in Bombay will be without one of its most genial and energetic hardworking and yet amiable workers. No more will the figure of Safia Behun be seen either at Flag Salutations or momentous sessions!

She has served the country in general and Bombay in particular. For last sixteen years, day in and day out, except for the time when she was compelled to rest by an obliging bureaucracy, and that was on all the four occasions of our National Struggle Safia Behun has always been in the vanguard of Bombay's political activities.

To her goes the credit of organising the Congress Sevika Dal in Bombay. It is due to her untiring efforts, her selfless sacrifices, her zeal and kindly attitude that the Congress Sevika Dal is to-day one of the leading and active women organizations in the country.

The Movement of 1930 saw her in the "War Council" of the B.P.C.C. In 1931 she undertook an all-India tour with a view to organising the Hindustani Seva Dal. Again in 1932, she found herself in Jail, along with the countless many.

1934 found her free once more. But her restless soul was ever in search of fresh fields of activity and work. She joined the B.P.C.C. and began taking an active part in its work. With only 20 members she started the Congress Sevika Dal. For a time she was also the Vice-President of the Mandvi Congress Committee.

Bombay well and gratefully remembers her yeoman's service during the explosion of 1944. For days on end, she untiringly worked on the Relief Committee and rendered help to the helpless and distressed victims of the terrible catastrophe. This same spirit of service and sacrifice had taken her away to Bihar in 1934 and when the earthquake took there a heavy toll of persons and property shook the whole country with sorrow and grief.

And then the three memorable A.I.C.C. Sessions of 1942-45 and 1946. Undoubtedly the Sevika Dal lent colour to the whole proceedings heightened much more by the all pervading duties it performed thanks to the unique organising powers and persuasion of Safia Behun. She was G.O.C. no doubt, but she was comrade first and commander afterwards.

She is married to Mr. Saadullah Khan—son of the Frontier Premier and one of our most esteemed leaders. Saadullah is leaving Bombay to go to Peshawar to join his duties there. Could we say that Safia Behun attracted Saadullah to Bombay and after all these years he has now succeeded in taking her away to Peshawar.

No aspect of Congress activities in Bombay was ever devoid of her presence. A dignified and colourful personality will be removed from the scene of political activities in Bombay. Peshawar's gain has been Bombay's undoubtable and irreparable loss.

We wish her all happiness and peace. May she live ever more to serve her country and her people. May her sojourn be streaming with success and may her activities attain greater glories.

Italian Committee Approves Russian Reparations Claim

PARIS, Aug. 30, (Reuter): The Italian Economic Committee tonight approved the clause in the Italian Draft Treaty providing for payment of 100,000,000 dollars (£25,000,000) reparations by Italy to Russia over a period of seven years.

The Canadian proposal to postpone discussion of the reparations article was lost by 15 votes to the 5 of Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.

Before vote was taken, M. Vyshinsky (Russia) declared that those who were lucky enough to escape invasion had no right to ask those who had been invaded to forego modest claim.

"If this is the position, God save us from our friends; we can deal with our enemies" he said.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CONFLICT AGAIN

Greek Issue Creates Trouble At U.N.O. Council Meeting

NEW YORK, August 31, (Reuter): Britain and the Soviet Union were again in conflict when the Security Council met today.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British representative, challenged the proposal of the Chairman Dr. Oscar Lange of Poland to invite Ukrainian and Greek representatives to the Council table during preliminary discussion on whether to admit the Ukrainian complaint against Greece to the Agenda. Sir Alexander Cadogan said "those of us who have had the privilege of hearing Dr. Manuilsky (Ukrainian Foreign Minister) know how adept he is at broadening and lengthening at discussion."

The Soviet Delegate M. Andrei Gromyko declared. "The British delegate does not wish to hear unpleasant facts—facts which are unpleasant for the United Kingdom. He has put himself in a difficult position. I sympathise with him, but it is his own responsibility."

M. Gromyko said that if there were not enough facts to support the Ukrainian complaint (as Sir Alexander Cadogan has said) the Council should hear additional facts.

NOT PRIMA FACIE CASE

The Council agreed not to invite the Ukrainian and Greek representatives to the table until it had decided whether to admit the Ukrainian complain to the agenda.

Dr. Van Klaffens, the Dutch Delegate, returning to his objection that the Ukrainian complaint was a "series of unsubstantiated statements, not constituting a prima facie case for submission to the Council, said that for the Council to become a platform for international propaganda would perilously affect its dignity and standing in world opinion.

Sir Alexander Cadogan asked the Council not to place the Ukrainian complaint on the agenda in its present form. He said that he hoped Dr. Manuilsky would substitute a "more sober and less colourful document summarising the evidence he has in support of his charges."

WILD CHARGES

Sir Alexander declared: "Dr. Manuilsky Blandly attributes all trouble in Greece to the actions of the British Government, whom he accuses of direct intervention in the internal affairs of Greece. He does not adduce a single fact or argument in support of these accusations, which can be interpreted as meaning that the British Government has villated article one of the Charter. These are wild charges."

"The British Government do not wish to put any obstacle in the way of full and frank discussion of any case seriously presented", Sir Alexander Cadogan said. "What seriously perturbs them is the procedure of using the Security Council to obtain wide dissemination of baseless and unsupported charges and seeking thereby to cause prejudice against fellow-members of the United Nations.

ILLOGICAL

M. Gromyko retorted that the opposition to hearing the Ukrainian complaint as illogical. Britain and Netherlands said on the one hand that the complaint was insufficiently substantiated and on the other hand wanted to prevent Ukraine from supplying facts to the Council, he declared.

Referring to alleged frontier incidents, mentioned in the complaint, the Soviet delegate added: "In the past, great wars have started from such small incidents."

M. Gromyko quoted from British newspapers and members of Parliament to show that the Greek regime was reactionary and constituted a danger to international peace.

When the Council finally adjourned until 7 p. m. (G.M.T.) on Tuesday (00.30 a. m. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday), it had still not decided whether to admit the Ukrainian complaint to the Agenda.

No vote was taken and the discussion was left "in the air."

The decision to adjourn followed a request from M. Trygve Lie, the United Nations Secretary-General, who said the strain on the Secretariat was becoming too great.

Following is the amplification of the vote on inviting Greek and Ukrainian delegates to the conference table. Six delegations voted in favour of inviting Ukrainian and Greek delegates to the table—Russia, Brazil, Australia, Mexico, Holland and Poland.

Three—Britain, the United States and France—voted against.

As under the rules of procedure, the motion required seven affirmative votes, it was declared not carried.

Swedes May Reject U. S. Note On Treaty With Russia

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31, (UPA): Reliable sources said tonight that the Swedish answer to the United States note protesting against the proposed Russo-Swedish trade agreement would be a "polite rejection."

They said the American allegation that a large Russo-Swedish trade agreement would conflict with the United Nations' plans for multilateral agreements would be rejected on the ground that the agreement would be within the framework existing for international agreements.

Charges Against Soviet Spy Ring Dropped

LONDON, Aug. 30, (Reuter): United States Military Government officials in Stuttgart stated today that the American Counter-Intelligence Corps has ordered the dropping of the charges against the 15 civilians arrested for alleged espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, Frankfurt Radio reported tonight.

The Chief of the United States Legal Division Colonel Juan Padillo, said that as far as he was concerned, the case was closed. He added that he "could not have charged Germans with espionage" because they were dealing with the Soviet Union. "one of our friendly allies."

DUTCH CONFERENCE OF REALM POSTPONED

THE HAGUE, August 31, (Reuter): The Netherlands Government has decided to postpone the "conference of the realm," which was due to begin tomorrow to reconstruct the Dutch "kingdom" at home and abroad.

West Indian delegates who were in Holland for the Conference have returned home.

The postponement is due to the fact that agreement has not yet been reached with Indonesian Nationalists and the General Commission appointed by the Dutch Government has not yet left for the East Indies where it is expected next month.

The preparatory commission with the headquarters at the Hague is now coordinating the work of several preliminary meetings to pave the way for the future conference of the realm. It is considering the results of the talks between Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieut.-Governor General of Netherlands East Indies and Dr. Sutan Shahriar the Indonesian Republican Premier; the discussion with West Indies delegates, which took place last month; and the Maline Conference in the Celebes in July at which N.E.I delegates passed resolutions favouring a federal Indonesia, divided into four parts.

ANTI-SOVIET WHITE ARMY LEADER HANGED

LONDON, Aug. 31, (Reuter): White Russian guard officers, sentenced to death in Moscow, were executed today, Moscow radio said.

"Ataman" Grigori Semenov was hanged, while the other five were shot.

Semenov, a Cossack General in the first World War, was afterwards leader of the anti-Soviet "White Army in Manchuria" With the others, who were sentenced with him, he pleaded guilty to the charges of carrying on an armed struggle for the restoration of capitalism and fighting against the Soviet Union on behalf of the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, (Reuter): The Acting Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson, told a press conference tonight that United States Government would present Yugoslavia with a "claim for indemnity" as a result of the forcing down of United States planes by Yugoslav fighters earlier this month.

BENARES GHATS AREA FLOODED

BENARES, August 30 (A.P.I.): Since yesterday evening the water level in the Ganges along Benares has been stationary. The level throughout today remained at 240 feet above sea level which is only two feet below the highest level ever recorded.

The water has reached many streets the Ghats being submerged in water. At Desaswamedh Ghat the vegetable and meat market has been surrounded by ankle to knee deep water.

On account of lack of ghat facilities and the muddyness of water, the number of bathers in the Ganges has dwindled down to a very few.

ALLAHABAD, August 30 (A.P.I.): Enquiries made by the Associated Press of India this evening reveal that the rise in the level of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna along Allahabad has been checked. The level throughout today remained stationary at about 1 and half feet below the danger point.

Relief In Rent And Revenue For U. P. Flood Victims

LUCKNOW, August 30 (A.P.I.): No district has reported any loss of human life or cattle during the recent floods in the United Provinces, but damage to houses and other property and 'kharif' crop has occurred, says a Press Note issued by the U. P. Government.

The Press Note points out that grants totalling Rs. 62,500 from the gratuitous relief fund and Rs. 5,000 from the Flood Relief Fund have already been made from the Revenue Department to the different districts according to their needs in order to give immediate relief to the sufferers. The district officers are examining the question of granting relief in rent and revenue and also of giving 'takavi' loans wherever necessary.

The relevant departments of the Government will consider ways and means of preventing floods in future. In this connection, it was suggested that in some places the faulty alignment of canals or roads and railways and the erection of private dams or bunds by big Zamindars needs examination and that arrangements are required from draining off the surplus water of the Gorai and the Chandra Prabha.

Labour Secretary Leaves For I.L. Conference

NEW DELHI, August 30 (A.P.I.): Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., Secretary, Labour Department, and Nawab Gurmani, Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, are leaving for Montreal on September 1 to attend the International Labour Conference which commences very shortly.

The agenda of the conference includes protection of children and young workers. The conference will consider regulations for medical examination and restriction of night work. The conference will also make recommendations relating to social policy in dependent and non-self-governing territories.

NEHRU GOVT. TAKES OVER TOMORROW

League Instructions For Sept. 2

"A Black Day In India's History", Says Liaquat Ali

NEW DELHI, August 31 (A.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It now appears that in disregard of the repeated warnings given by the Qaid-e-Azam of the grave consequences of setting up a Fascist Caste Hindu Government at the Centre in spite of the opposition of Muslims, the British Government are determined to go ahead with this dangerously foolish plan and such a Government is going to be installed in office on September 2."

It will be a black day in India's history and instead of being a step forward towards India's freedom, it will mark an era of oppression of a hundred million Muslims and other weaker elements in the country.

In his recent Id day message, the Qaid-e-Azam has described this as a great blow against the Muslim League and the Muslims and asked the nation to bear it with courage and fortitude.

The struggle that lies ahead of us may be long and arduous and will call for every kind of sacrifice. I know that there is great impatience among our intelligentsia and rank and file for its early commencement and messages to pour in daily from many of them placing their services at the disposal of the Muslim League. I would ask them to wait for the instructions and directions which will be issued by the Muslim League from time to time. Our opponents are well organised and we can fight them successfully if we conduct our struggle in a perfectly disciplined manner.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to register the Muslim nation's silent contempt at the installation in office of the Hindu Congress and its satellites. As a mark of this, the Muslims should throughout the country, hoist black flags on their houses and places of business on September 2. I would also request every Muslim to invoke the help of God in all prayers on that day to give him or her courage and strength to fight successfully this grave injustice which is being perpetrated on the Muslims of India.

NO CHANCE OF DISTURBANCE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30 (A. P. I.): "There is no likelihood of any disturbance on September 2 arising out of the Interim Government taking office. The apprehensions are wholly unfounded," said Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, in an interview to the Associated Press of India to-day.

Mr. Suhrawardy added that the Muslims were not paying the slightest attention to the Interim Government taking office and "the new Ministers or members may swear as much as they like."

Nevertheless, the Chief Minister said, all precautions will be taken on that day.

Tata Steel Strike Notice

CALCUTTA, August 31 (A.P.I.): About 50,000 workers of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, have served their authorities with a notice that they will go on strike from September 11, unless their grievances are redressed within the date. The strike, if it materialises will involve 40,000 workers at the Tata works and about 10,000 in other subsidiary industries using Tata's steel as their raw material. The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce have sent a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sarat Bose For Delhi

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31. (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose left for Delhi by air to-day to assume charge of his office as a member of the Interim Government. He is likely to return to Calcutta some time next week.

Provisional Allocation Of Portfolios

Sardar For Home: C. R. For Finance: Baldev Singh To Be In Charge Of Defence

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31. (A.P.I.): A provisional allocation of portfolios was agreed to at a meeting this afternoon of nine members-designate of the Interim Government. The allocation will be further discussed at a second meeting of the members designate tomorrow morning when Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who arrived late tonight, will be present.

The distribution is likely to be somewhat as follows:

PANDIT NEHRU: External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.
SARDAR PATEL: Home, Information and Broadcasting.
DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD: Food and Agriculture.
MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI: Finance.
MR. SARAT CHANDRA BOSE: Works, Mines and Power.
SARDAR BALDEV SINGH: Defence.
MR. ASAF ALI: Railways.
DR. JOHN MATHAI: Industries and Supplies.
MR. JAGJIVAN RAM: Labour.
MR. ALI ZAHIR: Law.
MR. C. H. BHABHA: Commerce.
SIR SHAFAT AHMAD KHAN: Education and Health.

Portfolios like Posts and Air have not yet been finally assigned.

SWEARING-IN TOMORROW

For the swearing-in ceremony only eight members will be present. The four absentees will be Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sir Shafat Ahmed, Dr. Mathai and Sardar Baldev Singh. Dr. Mathai is leaving tomorrow for Bombay to attend formalities of resignation from the Tatas, while Sardar Baldev Singh will continue as Minister in the Punjab, till a successor relieves him. The four members, however, are expected to be in Delhi within a week or ten days of the new Government's assumption of Office.

Monday's historic event will have a brief and simple ceremonial prelude. Each member-designate will take three oaths—The Oath of Allegiance, of Office and of Secrecy. The ceremony will take place in the room in the Viceroy's House in which meetings of the Executive Council are held —a large solidly furnished chamber, teak pannelled air conditioned marble fire places buil on enthe end surmounted by clocks an oval table occupying the middle with fifteen chairs ranged round it, fourteen for the members and the fifteenth for the Chairman, usually the Viceroy. Above the penelling, the walls are painted with archaic but brightly coloured decorative maps of sea and air routes of 30 years ago.

After the ceremony a brief meeting of the new Council will be held, but the first formal meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, September 4.

INDIA HOUSE AND TRICOLOUR

LONDON, August 31 (Reuter):—Although an application has been sent to the Indian High Commissioner in London from the Indian Workers' Association that the Congress Tricolour should be flown from the India House on September 2, writes Ronald Bedford I understand from well-informed quarters that there is little likelihood of this request being granted.

Officially the India House is veey cautious on this point. "We have received a letter from the Indian Workers Association and its receipt is being acknowledged," I was told when I spoke to the Deputy High Commissioner's Office to-day.

According to my private information, the Congress Flag will not be flown on the India House when Pandit Nehru and his colleagues take office, for two reasons: Firstly because such action might precipitate a crisis in the capital culminating in demonstrations by the Muslim League adherents in Great Britain and secondly because any decision to fly the Congress Flag from India House would have to be taken by the Government of India itself.

FREE FEED FOR INDIANS

Assumption of power by the Indian Interim Government on Monday will not go unnoticed here however. Several Indian restaurants have made arrangements to serve free meals to all Indians irrespective of caste or creed on that day.

Swaraj House, a non-party organisation devoted entirely to the aims of Indian Independence, has convened a mass meeting for Monday evening in celebration of the event and the Oxford and Cambridge University Majlises are holding Independence Day dinners at Indian restaurants in the two University Cities.

"DAY OF MOURNING"

Muslim League adherents, unlike the Congress supporters and non-League Muslims, will observe Monday as a day of national mourning. Members of the London Branch of the Muslim League of Great Britain, have been buying black pennants and bunting from wholesale stores ever since Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan's announcement that such flags should be flown on September 2.

Mr. Amir Shah, President of the London Branch of the Muslim League of Great Britain, told me to-day "Black flags will fly from every house and from every business office in which Muslim Leaguers are living or working."

Pakistan House, the Headquarters of the London Branch of the All-India Muslim League, will also be draped in black.

Trouble between the rejoicing Congressites and the mourning Muslims is unlikely, but London's police will be on the watch.

INDIA LEAGUE QUIET

The pro-Congress India League, the most powerful and best organised of all the Indian organisations in Great Britain, is not planning any public demonstration of its elation at the culmination of the years of campaigning it has done for the Indian cause of freedom.

The text of the Indian Workers' Association letter to the High Commissioner is, I understand as follows: "The Executive Committee of the Indian Workers' Association of London has unanimously decided to approach you with a view to hoisting the Indian National Flag—the Congress Tricolour—over India House on September 2, when the Congress will form the Indian Interim Government."

Master Tara Singh Turns It Against Jinnah

SIMLA, Aug. 31 (A.P.I.): The Sikhs will not tolerate Muslim domination in the Punjab in any shape of form under any future constitu-

(Continued on Page 16.)

CROWN OF THORNS FOR CONGRESS

Gandhiji On Test Of Interim Govt.

NEW DELHI, August 31. (A.P.I.): "Congress leaders were going into the Interim Government to make the path of the freedom somewhat easy for the people", declared Mahatma Gandhi addressing the prayer meeting this evening. On September 2, Mahatma Gandhi said, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others were going to wear crowns. But they were not going to be crowns of gold. They were to be crowns made of thorns which would try them sorely. They were going there, they whose whole life had been sacrifice, not to enjoy themselves or lead lives of ease but to serve the masses the more. He did not want people to imagine that India was going to be free on September 2.

"Freedom", he said, "is not bought easily nor is it a cheap commodity. It demands its full price always. The leaders are going there to make the path of freedom somewhat easy for them. It is up to the people to help the leaders by being ready for sacrifices and willing to wear a crown of thorns themselves".

The A. I. C. C., Mahatma Gandhi said, was going to be held shortly in Delhi. Residents of Delhi would then be on trial. He hoped they would be sober, disciplined and peaceful and make such arrangements as to ensure the safety of the smallest child. They could only maintain their honour, as did Draupadi of old, by relying on God who alone could sustain them.

Earlier Mahatma Gandhi said that he would not speak to them on the recent holocaust in Calcutta. Silence, he said, was his best friend.

He drew the attention of the congregation to a "Bhajan" sung during the prayer and said, "it was a hymn which had rung his ears even before he went to jail in India for the first time in 1922. At that time he was sentenced to six years and for the first part of his prison life was kept by himself with two prisoner wardens to look after him. Since prayer had become part of his very being, even while he was in South Africa, he used to sing the daily Bhajan, however, indifferently, himself. Out of the many who come to prison there are those who look out for every opportunity to escape, every opportunity to deceive and cheat. But he had long since decided that the ideal of a true Satyagrahi was to make prison a palace and this could only be done by faith and prayer. The Bhajan sung today used to sustain him. It taught them that they could only be true to heir resolution if they relied on God. He alone could keep them on the straight path. What should be the ideal of each one those present except to make India free and keep themselves pure".

White Russian Spies Executed

MOSCOW, August 31, (A.P.A.): Death sentences imposed on six White Russians, who confessed they spied against the U.S.S.R. for Japan, have been carried out.

The Russian, Semyonov, was hanged and the others shot, in accordance with the court's verdict.

Sorensen Wishes Success To Interim Government

LONDON, August 31 (UPA): On the eve of the Nehru Government coming into power, Reginald Sorensen, M.P., sends the following message through the 'United Press of America':

"Would you convey to India my warmest greetings and expressions of goodwill. It is my earnest hope that a Free and Independent India will soon be a reality and that will also mean a resurgent India."

"I have followed the reports of the negotiations initiated by the British Government Mission with keenest interest and although, as I write, there are still several difficulties, it is my fervent desire that these will be surmounted and that the Muslim Leaguer and the Congressman alike will be able to reciprocate fraternal good wishes for the success of the great task that separately and unitedly they undertake for the sake of the Indian humanity.

"I'll never forget the memorable experience I had in India early this year and when I do return—as I must one day—I pray it will be to an India that has moved out of the era of dark shadows into the realm of encouraging social reconstruction. This cries aloud for earnest sustained devotion.

"I trust too that with this new chapter in India's long history, both the Scheduled Classes and the Indian Aboriginals will fully share in the new joy of national liberty and dignity. India has the great responsibility in her liberation of inspiring the whole world. May this also lead to true and enduring friendship between our two countries. Certainly my own friendship and appreciation is inextinguishable.

"As I see things, the human race has reached a crucial point and India can perform an inspiring service to our common humanity by demonstrating her democratic capacity to establish social righteousness in her freedom."

DESTRUCTIVE POLICY OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

Shia Conference Secretary Exposes Ghaznafer's Tactics

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30 (API): Mr. Jaffer Husain, General Secretary of the All-India Shia Political Conference has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan has appealed to Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer 'to reject the offer' because his inclusion in the Interim Government is harmful to Muslim solidarity. I wish Raja Ghazanfer Ali Khan had the interests of his community as much to his heart as he professes to have for the Muslims in general. During the last seven years Raja Saheb not even once cared to protect the interests of the Shias. The All Parties Shia Conference held in Lucknow in October last had decided to approach the Muslim League at the first instance and Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer had accordingly addressed a letter to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, who did not care even to acknowlede it. Raja Ghazanfer Ali, had no courage to move in the matter. Similarly he did not raise even his little finger when the Muslim League did not include the name of a single Shia for the proposed Viceroy's Executive Council. Now when the Congress has done justice to the Shia cause and has given them a representation, Raja Ghazanfer Ali Khan has come out with the hackneyed slogan of 'Muslim solidarity' simply to benefit the destructive policy of the Muslim League and to the extreme deteriment of the Shia cause.

The present statement of Raja Ghazanfer Ali Khan has however once more proved the assertion that the political progress of the Shias in this country has suffered much more at the hands of the so-called Shias in the Muslim League than any one else.

I strongly challenge the validity of the assumed status of Raja Ghazanfer Ali Khan to advise Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer to act according to his wishes. It is also amusing to note the claim of Raja Ghazanfer Ali Khan that Muslim solidarity has been attained "after all this struggle and sacrifice". The recent history of the Muslim League knows no such struggle or sacrifice. The Muslim League has all along played the part of impeding the progress of the country to independence, and all politically minded Shias consider the activities of that body as a continual effort to maintain the British imperialism in this country.

PANIC PERSISTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, August 31 (U.P.I.): An air of uncertainty hangs over Calcutta and suburbs and the belief among most people, especially labourers and illiterate sections is rampant that mischief is brewing and the present lull in Calcutta's riot situation is but a precursor of a great storm that would burst on September 2 when the oath-taking ceremony of the members of the Interim Government takes place.

Panic specially prevails among some quarters in North Calcutta. Many people are still absenting themselves from their works and many shops are still closed. These shopkeepers, being asked about the panic, stated that they would open their shops after September 2. Even those who open their shops partially are closing down after midday.

Congress Cabinet Want Inquiry Into Calcutta Riots

Expose Bengal Govt.'s Incompetence And Appeal To Public For Promotion Of Inter-Communal Goodwill

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31, (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee, by a resolution on the recent Calcutta riots, demand a "thorough enquiry" by "an impartial tribunal which can command the confidence of the public," and express the opinion that "the Government of Benga' utterly failed to maintain peace and give protection of life and property to peaceful citizens."

The resolution adds, "The Committee realise that the wounds inflicted not only on the bodies but the spirit and self-respect of the people will take a long time to heal. Nevertheless, they appeal to them to forget and forgive and to utilise this terrible experience for re-establishing goodwill and friendly relations between the different communities which have been so rudely disturbed during recent times.

The Working Committee are of the opinion that the communal problem cannot be solved by intimidation and violence but by mutual understanding, friendly discussion and, if necessary, by agreed arbitration."

The committee offer their sympathy to the "innocent sufferers of whatever community and party" and call upon them "to meet the situation with courage, forbearance and fortitude."

MURDER AND MASSACRE

"The Government of Bengal declared the August 16 as a public holiday in spite of protest, and thereby gave an impression that the observance of the August 16 was enjoined by the Government and persons not joining in the observance could claim or get no protection from the Government.

It appears that processionists carried big bamboo sticks, swords, spears, daggers, axes which they brandished when ordering people to shut their shops from the early morning of the 16th and mercilessly assaulted anybody who declined or hesitated to close his shop.

Stabbing and looting started early in the day and guns are said to have been used by hooligans in many places. Murders in most brutal circumstances, looting and burning of houses on a large scale followed and lasted for three or four days resulting in the death of several thousand persons and looting and burning of property worth crores of rupees.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the full text of resolution:

"The Working Committee have read with deep sorrow reports about the recent happenings in Calcutta in connection with the observance by the Muslim League of the direct action day on August 16 and subsequent days.

They deplore the serious loss of life and property and condemn in particular the acts of brutality committed against defenceless persons, especially women and children.

The Committee offer their sympathy to the innocent sufferers of whatever community and party and call upon them to meet the situation with courage, forbearance and fortitude.

"On the twenty-ninth July the Council of the All-India Muslim League passed a resolution deciding upon direct action. In support of the resolution inflammatory speeches were made, and subsequently speeches and statements and pamphlets by responsible members of the League and Ministers, and articles in some League newspapers have served to inflame a large section of the Muslim masses.

NO PRECAUTION.

"There was practically no police, nor even traffic police, to be seen on the sixteenth and even the precaution of sending foot and mounted police to accompany processions, as is done with the Moharram and other processions, was not taken.

"Even when police were available they rendered no help to peaceful citizens, and frantic appeals for help to officers in charge of police stations were not heeded and the people were told to save themselves as best as they could.

"Curfew order was not enforced even after it was proclaimed, for the first two nights.

"Although no transport was available to the public, hooligans used motor lorries. Petrol was freely used for committing arson. Houses and furniture and other articles were smashed or burnt and whatever could be removed was carried away.

"Dead bodies littered the streets and many dead and dying persons were thrust into manholes of underground sewers or thrown into the river.

"The military were not called till long after the havoc had commenced. In some places even the police participated in the looting. After the initial orgy of murders, loot and arson, the Hindus and others retaliated and indulged in reprisals wherever they could and a large number of Muslims were killed.

"It is satisfactory to note, however, that in the midst of this mutual slaughter and inhuman barbarities, there were cases where Hindus gave shelter to Muslims in distress and Muslims gave protection to Hindus in difficulty.

INQUIRY NEEDED

"The committee are concerned to note that communal tension in other places has increased and conflicts resulting in murders have arisen. There is a general apprehension that this may extend and unless checked in time may become very widespread. It is the primary duty of every citizen to prevent this and every Government to maintain peace and ensure protection to its peaceful citizens.

"In view of the very serious nature of the riots, the like of which has never before happened in any part of the country, is essential in the opinion of the Working Committee that a thorough enquiry be held by an impartial tribunal which can command the confidence of the public, into the circumstances preceding the 16th and incidents of the 16th and the following days and the steps taken by the Government, both before and during the riots to meet the situation.

"The Working Committee place on record their opinion that the Government of Bengal utterly failed to maintain peace and give protection of life and property to peaceful citizens.

"The Committee realise that the wounds inflicted not only on the bodies but the spirit and self-respect of the people will take long to heal. Nevertheless, they appeal to them to forget and forgive and to utilise this terrible experience for re-establishing goodwill and friendly relations between the different communities which have been so rudely disturbed during recent times.

"The Working Committee are of opinion that the communal problem cannot be solved by intimidation and violence but by mutual understanding, friendly discussion and, if necessary, by agreed arbitration".

Jinnah Admits Correspondence With Churchill

It's Similar To What He Is Having With Attlee

BOMBAY, Aug. 31 (API): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to the Press report that Mr. Michael Foot, M.P. has written an article in the "Daily Herald", the official organ of the British Labour Party that Mr. Churchill and I have been engaged in correspondence over a period. This is incorrect and mischievous.

"I wrote to Mr. Attlee, the Prime Minister, on 6th July, 1946 apprising him of how the Muslim League had been betrayed by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy and for his information I enclosed copies of statements that had been issued by me on 27th and 29th June, together with other papers on the eve of the departure of the Cabinet Delegation from India, as it was announced that the matter would be placed before Parliament immediately after the return of the Delegation.

An identical letter was written by me to Mr. Churchill, the leader of the opposition with similar enclosures, and Mr. Attlee was informed by my letter that I was doing so.

I received replies from both Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill and I have sent them further material with regard to further serious developments that have taken place for their information and consideration".

MOVE FOR COALITION GOVT. IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, August 31 (A.P.I.): Speculation regarding the formation of a coalition or all-party Ministry in Bengal continues. The Associated Press of India was, however, told by a leading Bengal Parliamentarian this morning that there have been no definite developments yet in this regard. The Chief Minister Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, yesterday declined to be drawn into a discussion on the subject.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says this morning that "informal talks regarding the formation of a coalition Ministry to replace the present Ministry which has dismally failed to maintain law and order are going on but they have not yet taken a definite shape."

The "Statesman" publishes this morning from its staff reporter that "political circles in Calcutta believe that there should be a coalition Ministry in Bengal to restore public confidence, shaken by the great Calcutta killing, and to help in the maintenance of future peace and tranquillity.

"The coalition, it is said, should be formed with the sanction of the High Commands of the respective parties and should be based on the willing support of the public.

As a preliminary step, it is proposed that joint efforts should be made by both the Congress and the Moslem League to secure the permission of their High Commands to settle the matter on a purely provincial basis."

CALCUTTA RIOT ENQUIRY COMMISSION

To Be Composed Of People Of Independent Judgment

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30, (API): The Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, stated today that there would be a full commission to enquire into the recent Calcutta riot. It would be composed of persons of undoubted independence and judgment.

The statement was made at a conference of editors, at which Mr. Suhrawardy reiterated his appeal to them, made yesterday in a statement, not to publish accounts of cruelty and savegery during the riots which would merely keep the sore alive. They were working very hard to bring about a peaceful atmosphere so that such incidents as those of the riots might never recur, whatever might be the tension among the parties and whatever the provocation

The Chief Minister said that they might well direct attention to the better side of life and extol the activities of those individuals or groups who tried to save members of the other community. That would be good, provided it was done with care so that these accounts of cruelty and savegery were not given any prominence. The publication of the latter had served its purpose of bringing home to what depths they could fall and what they were up against. There was the danger of such reports causing tension in the country, and therefore he hoped they would respond to his appeal

Bengal League's Appeal

CALCUTTA, August 31 (A.P.I.): The following appeal has been made by the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League:

"The dreadful happenings in Calcutta have left in their wake vast problems of relief, rehabilitation, care of widows and orphans and defence of the innocent which must be tackled immediately.

As this gigantic task cannot be undertaken without funds, we, the members of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League Working Committee, appeal to the public and particularly to our Muslim brothers and sisters within and without the province, rich and poor, to respond generously to this appeal and to send their contributions to the treasurer of the Muslim League Relief Fund, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, 51. Ezra Street Calcutta."

Bengal Hindus' Appeal

CALCUTTA, August 31 (A.P.I.): "Hindus of all parts of India must now stand by the side of the Hindus of Bengal in this, their gravest period of peril to their existence. On Bengal Hindus has fallen the main brunt of the fury of Pakisthanists. Let it be remembered that battle-scared Bengal has been fighting and suffering for a cause sacred to the whole of India", says Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a statement appealing for all help for the Hindus of Bengal who have suffered most during the recent disturbances in Calcutta.

The task before us is gigantic. We have to feed and maintain tens of thousands of Hindus—to provide for their medical relief—to send them away to their native places, and to arrange for their rehabilitation so that they may be able to earn a living.

This naked fury is both a lesson and a warning—it has created new problems of far-reaching import for the Hindus of Bengal—never thought of before."

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 6, 2002
Muslim: Savval 4, 1365
Parsi: Gatha 3, 1315
Sunrise 6-24 a.m. Sunset 6-54 p.m.
Hightide: 03-06, 14-52
Lowtide: 08-43, 21-08

Today's Engagements

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WORKERS' UNION: Annual general meeting of the Royal Western India Turf Club Workers' Union (Red Flag) at 3 pm today in 'Vaamali Hall', Chhabildas Road, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Rly.). Mr. R. K. Bhogale, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to preside

LALIT KALA NIKETAN: Has arranged a Majlis' with variety entertainments at 5-30 p m today at The Anand Bhuvan Hall, (V. P. Road).

METEOROLOGICAL EXHIBITION: The exhibition at the royal institute of science will continue today (Sunday) from 11 to 6 p m.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION: Free Arts and Science Exhibition and free educational film shows at 3 p m and 5 pm at Public High School, Andheri. The exhibition will remain open between 2 and 6 pm.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYERS MEETING: Today at 10-30 a m at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, Dasturji Bode will deliver sermon. At 6 p.m. Dasturji Bode will expound the Philosophy of the Gathas.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CATTLE OWNERS ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the members of the Bombay Suburban Cattle Owners' Association will be held today (Sunday) to discuss important matters regarding Co-operative Dairy Farm.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA, Bombay: An extra ordinary general meeting of the Union will be held at 11 a m today at Kaiser Baugh, Dongri, to consider the proposals of the Shipping Master regarding reducing the period of voyage to 9 months, to start open Muster system for all ratings, to exclude seamen those out of sea since September 1939 and to reconsider the ratio of Bombay Pathan and Punjabi Serangs in muster at present.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY: Raja Manendra Pratap will meet all Party members at 3 p m today (Sunday) at the Party Head Quarters.

BALKANJI-BARI: Under the auspices of Balkanji-Bari, Matunga Branch, a gathering of all Matunga children will be held at 9 a m today (Sunday) in Podar College Hall, Prof. V. V. Bhat will preside.

JUHU TARA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Public meeting at 6 p m today under the presidentship of Sjt. V. V. Ranade. The programme is election of the president, opening ceremony of the Sahakari Bhandar by Shri Dongre, M.L.C., general meeting of the members of the Bhandar and the election of the executive.

MOGAVEERA CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.: First annual general meeting today (Sunday) at 5 p m (S T) in M. V. Mandali's Hall, 8 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort.

HORNIMAN COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM DEBATING SOCIETY: Mr. Peter Earle, a Fleet Street journalist will speak on "The Romance of Fleet Street under the auspices of Horniman College Debating Society, at Khalsa College Matunga at 5 pm today.

JOURNALIST'S ASSOCIATION OF INDIA: A special general meeting of the Association will be held on October 1, '46, at 6 p m at the Club of Association to consider the question of converting it into a Trade Union.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Dream and Dreamers" Jehangir Wadia Bldg., at Flora Fountain at 6-15 p m today

KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION: Sjt. Bhausaheb Newalkar President, Satara Rashtraiya Sangh will speak on "To-Days Political Changes" at 5 p m today at Kshatriy Dnyati Niwas Charni Road.

BOMBAY BOOK-SELLERS ASSOCIATION: General Meeting today (Sunday) at 3-30 p m at the Forbus Gujrati Sabha 365 Vithalbhai Patel Road Congress House Lane.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: Matunga-Veena and Vocal Concert by Mrs. Sundaramma Raghaviah at Poddar College Hall, at 6-5 p m today.

"A" WARD FORWARD BLOCK: Sjt. Mukundlal Sircar will address the Forward Bloc Workers of "A" Ward, at the usual Study Class at 9-30 a m today a 20, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEMISTS' SHOP ASSISTANTS AND COMPOUNDERS: Under the auspices of the Compounders' Union, Bombay, a general meeting of compounders and shop assistants, working with Chemists and druggists will be held at 4-0 p m (S T) today at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Choupatty, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. K. S. Dharia, will preside.

SATRASTA SARVAJANIK GANESHUTSAVA MANDAL: The following is the programmes of the Mandal; Today (Sunday) Sheth Meghaji Vijpal Gala and Sheth Jamnadas Dwarkadas to speak on "Current Political situation", 7 p.m.

SADHNA SANGH: General meeting today (Sunday) at Naviwadi, Sarswati School

RECEPTION TO MAHENDRA PRATAP: At 4-30 p m today at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, Mr. Pakvasa to preside.

Sealed Wagons Travel Empty

S. I. R. Management Claim Exposed

BOMBAY, August 21 (A.P.I.): Mr D S. Vaidya, a member of the General Council of the All-India Railway Men's Federation, in a statement denies that there has been an improvement in the strike situation on the South Indian Railway, and says it is urgently necessary to bring about an immediate settlement of outstanding grievances of the workers.

"While the General Manager of the S.I.R. claims that less than 20,000 out of 48,000 workers are on strike, the truth is that 40,000 out of 48,000 are on strike", Mr. Vaidya says, quoting an estimate by Mr. K. A. Nambiar, M.L.A., Madras, who is General Secretary of the South Indian Railwaymen's Union.

According to Mr. Vaidya, the extra goods and passenger trains which are reported to be running, are "running only in name", and "wagons usually travel empty, merely with the show of seals on the outside."

After giving instances of "outright repression and police terror" in Madura and Trichinopoly, and of "total support" the Railway Management is receiving "from even the nationalist press", Mr. Vaidya urges the Congress Ministry and the Nationalist press to cease supporting "the General Manager's anti-worker propaganda" and "force him to come to a reasonable settlement with the union and the workers."

Collective Fine On Dacca

DACCA, Aug. 31. (A.P.I.): Collective fine has already been imposed on Dacca city where there had been incidents, declared Mr. E. W. Holland, Commissioner of Dacca Division, broadcasting from Dacca station of the All-India Radio. He gave following figures about disturbances: stabbed—50 persons; died—20 houses and shops looted and set on fire—less than 50

"Path Of Freedom" Banned

KARACHI, August 31. (A.P.I.): The Government of Sind has, under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, banned the book entitled "Azadi-Je-Rah Men" (In The Path Of Freedom) printed in Sindhi at Hyderabad and forefeited all its copies to His Majesty on the ground that the book contains objectionable words.

Khadi Exhibition During Gandhi Jayanti

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee proposes to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti this year from September 22 to October 10, by organising an All-India Khadi and Village Industries exhibition in Bombay.

The committee, it is learnt, will extend invitations to all the Provincial Governments, Provincial Congress Committees, the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association to co-operate in the exhibition to make it a success. It is the intention of the B.P.C.C. to make the exhibition as exhaustive and up-to-date as possible and bring before the public all aspects of cottage industries and handicrafts supported by illustrative charts.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Forecast till Monday morning: Rainfall will be fairly widespread and light in the Konkanpatti and local and light in Gujarat. Isolated light showers may also occur in Kathiawar. Bombay Karnatak, Hyderabad Karnatak and Western Telungana.

Outlook for further 2 days: Monsoon will continue to be weak.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 1.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Mandolin (D. A. Shets) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad K. D. Faridi (Been) 9-0 Sumant Vyas 9-15 Saadat Khan 9-35 Swami Vallabbdas 11-0 Filmi Gane 11-45 Panch Kavi Ni Vani.

12-15 p.m. Hirabai Barodekar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 G. N. Joshi 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Vinodini Dixit 4-45 M. K. D. Faridi (Been) 5-5 Gammat Jammat 5-45 Sarangi Recital 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ghazalen 6-30 Surendra Nath 6-45 Vinodini Dixit 7-0 "Raheel" (H) 7-30 G. N. Joshi 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Orchestra 8-45 Abracadabra (Magic written and produced by Hamid Sayani) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 G. N. Joshi 10 Symphonic Hour.

MAHENDRA PRATAP'S PLEA FOR UNITY

Says Communal Poison Is Ruler's Bequest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A public reception under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was accorded to Raja Mahendra Pratap at a public meeting this evening at Chowpathy. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C., presided.

A large number of public associations and institutions joined in the reception.

Mr. S. K. Patil, introducing Mr. Pratap, said that he was one of the greatest revolutionaries that India had produced. Mr. Patil praised him for the great work he did for India in foreign countries and added that it was his good fortune to be back to his mother country, at a time when he could see his own efforts yield fruit.

Raja Mahendra Pratap in his speech made a strong plea for religious unity in India. There was only one God, he said, and the different religions of the world were in essence one and the same. He attributed the religious disunity in India to the perverted and impure education given to Indians by their rulers.

Dr. Syud Hossein and Mr. Aga Saif Azad also spoke at the meeting.

CHAMAR-JAT CLASH

Gun-Shot Wounds Reported

MEERUT, August 30. (A.P.I): A report has been received here of a clash between the Jats and Chamars of a village in Daurala police circle. The Jats are alleged to have used fire arms. A number of Chamars are reported to have received gunshot injuries, some seriously.

BOMBAY HOTEL WORKERS STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the general meeting of Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union, at Sir C. J. Hall, Mr Mohamed Jaffar, the President of the Union, on behalf of 3,500 workers, has served notices on the menagements of hotels and Clubs that if the Union's demands of increase in wages and dearness allowance, provident funds eight hour working day, weekly-offs, one month's privilege leave, abolishing shortage charges, etc. are not conceded within two weeks, they will resort to a general strike

Among those already served with notices are The Taj Mahal and Green's Hotels, the C.C.I., Bombay Gymkhana, Grand, Majestic and Ritz Hotels, Willingdon Sports Club, Royal Yacht Club, Argentina, Savoy, Brandon and Co., D. Aguiar and Co. etc. The union is, however, willing to come to a settlement.

Late Mr. M. R. Shankersett

The late Mr. Madhusudan R. Shankersett, died on Tuesday, August 20th at his residence at Shankersett Wada, Girgaum, Bombay, after a little heart-attack. He was the senior partner in the firm of solicitors, Messrs. Sunkersett & Vaidya. He was made the Justice of Peace in 1939 and a Notary Public in 1943. He was connected with various public and charitable institutions and was one of the trustees of Babaji Kashinath Trust, Vice-President of Daiwadnya Fund and an active member of the Sonapur Burning and Burial Ground Committee, Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital, Rationing Committee "C" Ward, Daiwadnya Parishad and Civil Defence Committee. He was the grandson of the late Mr. Nana Shankersett, J.P.

WIFE STABBED 12 TIMES

Husband Surrenders To Police With Dripping Knife

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rustic romance of a newly married couple came to a tragic end yesterday, when the husband, a young proof-reader, it was alleged, stabbed the wife twelve times in cold blood. By sheer miracle the girl who is lying in a critical condition in a city hospital escaped death, and doctors wonder how with a dozen deep incisions spread over from the neck to the waist the victim survived.

Padmakant Keshav Chachad the husband responsible for the alleged sadistic castigation of his wife is a proof-reader in a local vernacular weekly. He was for the last few days, it is said, showing signs of great mental anguish, as he suspected the fidelity of his bride. In a fit of melancholia, yesterday evening, when his wife had gone to her father's place and was engaged in decorating the Diety-room for the reception of Ganpati, he is alleged to have stealthily stalked behind her and stabbed her several times till she dropped unconscious.

After having wreaked his vendetta in this brutal manner Chachad, with knife still dripping drops of fresh blood, rushed to the nearest Police Station and surrendered himself.

The Maharbouri Police on learning of his ghastly act arrested him. They also immediately got the victim removed to the hospital as there was still a faint chance of saving her.

A BABY

HAS SET THE TOWN TALKING!

BABY TARA SUM at

KRISHNA

DUBASH THEATRE

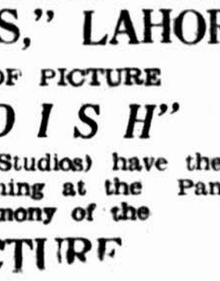
Daily 4, 7, 10; Mat. at 1-0
On Sun. Holidays.

Plans open 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

IN

FAMOUS PICTURES
SENSATIONAL DRAMA

NARGIS



Starring
NARGIS &
REHMAN
Directed by
D. D. KASHYAP
3RD WEEK

"TEN DAYS from Tonight You'll See PROOF that I can make You a New Man!"

Remember that no one is Too OLD for exercise.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated book. "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a million people all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life.

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The "INTERNATIONAL CINE ART PRODUCTIONS," LAHORE.

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"GARDISH"

(already being produced at Pancholi Studios) have the pleasure to announce that they will soon be performing at the Pancholi Studios the Mahurat ceremony of the

2nd PICTURE

"NADIRSHAH"

India 496 For 5

HAZARE AND MANKAD IN BRILLIANT PARTNERSHIP

Middlesex Captain Tries 10 Bowlers Without Avail

(BY LEARIE CONSTANTINE.)

LONDON, August 31, (Reuter): A fine fifth wicket stand of 162 by Hazare and Modi proved the backbone of India's innings against Middlesex, second in the County Championship table, at Lord's today. At tea the score was 266 for five wickets. Four wickets went down for 81 on a firm pitch against clever, varied bowling but Hazare and Modi, playing themselves in carefully, mastered the attack.

Surviving a tricky 40 minutes before lunch, in which 56 runs were added, they carried on so well that they put on a further 106 before Modi playing forward, was bowled by Robertson. Apart from two lucky snicks by Hazare off his stumps to fine leg boundary, neither batsmen was greatly troubled although the shrewd Middlesex Captain, Robins, employed seven bowlers. Keen fielding, particularly by Donnelly, the New Zealand left hand batsman, and Robins, helped to keep runs down but a good scoring pace was maintained.

Early play indicated a big score for India, Merchant and Mushtaq Ali scoring 51 in 40 minutes for the first wicket. Merchant was in an aggressive mood, timing the ball so well that he hit a six and four fours in 27 minutes before a sharp break back from the medium paced bowler Harrington got him l.-b.-w.

A minor collapse followed, Mushtaq Ali, Amarnath and Pataudi all going in quick succession. Then came a big stand in which Hazare's soundness was the dominating factor. Very watchful in defence, he drove and pulled strongly when the opportunity offered. Modi, quick on his feet, employed a bigger variety of strokes, his neat placing of the ball, especially to leg, being a strong point of his innings.

MANKAD'S DOUBLE

Hazare proceeded confidently to his century after tea having batted for 195 minutes and hit 12 boundries. 300 quickly followed. Mankad too showed fine batting form and another big stand developed. Hitting ten in an over from Robins with strong leg shots, Mankad became the third man to complete his 50 in only 55 minutes. Needing 124 at the start of the innings for his thousand runs he thus completes his double of a hundred wickets and a thousand runs in the season. Mankad is looking set to reach the goal. The sixth wicket partnership quickly exceeded 100 and the new ball at 349 was doing little check the batsmen.

Thomson, the eighth Middlesex bowler to be tried, was brought on at 390. He was promptly hit for 12 in his first over bringing 400 on the board. The stand became the best of the innings beating the fifth wicket of 162. With a flashing square cut for four Mankad completed a fine century in just under two hours, the same stroke bringing the stand to two hundred.

Mankad hit nine fours. In the last ten minutes Donnelly and Brown were tried, so that all the side, except Wicke-keeper Price, had been used as bowlers. At the close India were 496 for five Hazare having made 193 not out with 19 fours and Mankad 109 with nine fours. The unbroken stand had realised 226 runs.

SCORE BOARD

INDIA—(First Innings)

Merchant l.b.w. Harrington	27
Mushtaq Ali b. Sims	23
Pataudi c. Robertson b. Shaddick	16
Amarnath c. Price b. Sims	1
Hazare (not out)	193
Modi b. Robertson	80
Mankad (not out)	109
Extras	20
Total (for five wickets)	469

Fall of wickets: 1 for 51; 2 for 53 for 59; 4 for 81; 5 for 242.

"WE SHALL NOT FAIL ENGLAND"

Hammond's Parting Message Before Sailing For Australia

LONDON, August 31 (Reuter): Almost at the same time as turnstiles began clicking for the opening football season, England's cricketers under the captaincy of Walter Hammond left London 'en route' for Australia via Southampton from where they are sailing in "Stirling Castle" this evening.

The usual crowd of celebrities, England's players of the past and young players of the future, gave a rousing send-off. At one time, congestion was so great that railway policemen had to clear the way through the crowds to enable the cricketers to reach the reserved compartments.

Australia was represented by the Deputy High Commissioner in London, Mr. N. R. Nighell, who wished Hammond the best of luck in the coming fight for the Ashes.

Mr. Pankaj Gupta, Manager of the Indian Team, made a gesture in slipping across from Lord's where the Indians are playing Middlesex, to bid India's conquerors farewell.

Hammond's message before leaving was, "I am very proud to be the Captain of this team and I think we are going to do well. You can rely on us we shall not let England down."

The platform was jammed tight when the train drew, out and a great cheer wished the team godspeed and goodluck.

The first game of the six-month tour will be played against Western Australia on October 10, and the first of the five tests will be played at Brisbane on November 29. The other test matches will be played at Sydney (two) Melbourne and Adelaide.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TEAM

LONDON, August 31 (Reuter): Another of the many fine tributes which have been paid to the Indian cricketers appears in the London "Evening Standard" editorial which comments on the departure of the M.C.C. team for Australia.

"Although the summer game has had a contemptible weather to contend with, it has been made memorable by the presence of the Indian side and by the high general standards reached despite the gap in the play since 1939."

520 Indians Arrested In Durban So Far

DURBAN August 31 (UPA): The total of Indian passive resisters who have been imprisoned since the start of the campaign number 520 of which 290 have been released.

Single figure groups continue nightly to occupy trespass sites but the police have not taken action against those who recently occupied Indian-owned land in the controlled area. The Resistance Council has been employing released men and women for propaganda work.

A new angle on the Indians' position in the Durban community was pointed out this week by Friends of the Sick Association which said Indians were not taking their share and responsibility in nursing.

BRITISH GOVT. ACCUSED

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, speaking at a flag hoisting ceremony held under the auspices of the "E" Ward Muslim National Guards this morning at Chota Qabristan, accused the British Government of trying to placate the Muslim League outwardly and withdrawing certain concessions granted to it.

Analysing the recent broadcast of the Viceroy Mr. Shaikh expressed the view that instead of allaying the fears of the Muslims it had intensified them. Notwithstanding the fact that the statements made by the members of the British Cabinet Delegation in the Houses of Parliament upheld the interpretations put by the Muslim League on the 'grouping of Provinces' the Viceroy in his broadcast fell in line with the demand of the Congress for referring the "clause" to the Federal Court for decision.

The proposed delegation of powers in the hands of the Police Commissioner was severely criticised by the speaker. "Even Hitler in his regime had not vested any official with such despotic powers" he said. Such a situation he regarded as primitive and betraying complete absence of the sense of civil liberty."

Mr. Hashimali Inamdar, the G.O.C. of the Muslim National Guards renounced his title of Inamdar.

Punters Fare Disastrously Again At Poona

Eastern Jest Survives Objection In September Plate

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 31.

The second big meeting saw a large holiday crowd to-day at Poona. The weather was dull and there were a couple of light drizzles. Punters again fared disasterously with most wins for outsiders.

There were two objections in the day of which one was upheld. The original order in the frame was Jutland, Khalaf Hamij and Jowdat-Al-Iraq respectively in the opening event, but as the objection by the rider of the third horse was upheld the race was awarded to Khalaf Hamij and Jowdat-Al-Iraq was placed second.

In the September Plate Eastern Jest survived the objection raised by the rider of Savoyard.

The Maharaja of Gwalior had poor luck again. Only a solitary win was provided from the large establishment. Balfour sent out three surprised winners.

Eleven punters collected Rs. 3,467-8-0 on the treble event.

The following are the results:—

THE MODERATE PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's KHALAF HAMIJ 8-4 Bhoorsingh 1
Mr K K Permanand's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 9-2 Damodhar 2
Mr J K Bhagwagar's JUTLAND 9-4 Dhar 3
Lt.-Col. N D Gandhy and Mr D R D Tata's MANDUB AL GHARB 8-0 Aurobindo 4

Not run: Transport and Two-Two-Tye.

Won by: Neck, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 40 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 146. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 38 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: J H Mashal.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's VIJAY PATAKA 8-7 Roberts 1
Mr P B Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 8-7 Mulsingh 2
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's HAPPY RETURNS 8-7 Amir Ahmed 3
Major A Svamvur's ONCE AGAIN 8-7 B McQuade 4

Not run: Whispering, Good Faith, Point Me Out, Magic Love and M. & B.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 17, Rs 25 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. A D and S D Abraham's KING SOLOMON 8-9 B McQuade 1
Mr Alimahomed Chotani's NIBRAS 9-1 Fahad 2
Rao Saheb D K Parker's NEW JACK 8-10 Narayansingh 3
Messrs. Ahmed Abbas, T E Jalal and Mahomed Ebrahim G Patel's JANAB 8-4 B Khalil 4

Not run: Mahfudh Adnan.

Won by: 1 length. Short head, Head.

Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 179. Places Rs. 56, Rs. 42 and Rs. 43.

Trainer: D W Balfour.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Rajya Ratna M C Patel's TRUMAN 8-7 West 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJHANS 8-7 Roberts 2
Mr J D Banatwalla's GOLDEN FUTURE 8-7 K Hassan 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHIN-CHU-CHOW 8-7 S Chavan 4

Not run: El Alamein, Shabash and Windsor Park.

Won by: Neck, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 47 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 21 and Rs. 47.

Trainer: K M Patel.

THE DARJEELING PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharani of Kolhapur's BLUE STOCKING 8-4 H Black 1
Mr Jacob Heskel's KILLARNEY 8-9 Brace 2
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's SITAMGAR 9-2 Kheemsingh 3
Major A Svamvur's KING'S CUP 8-7 Evans 4

Not run: High Hopes, and Prima Donna.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 19 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 87. Places Rs 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: D W Balfour.

THE DARJEELING PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Abdulla I Rahimtoola and A H Ahmedbhoy's STARS AND STRIPES 8-12 Y Antoo 1
Maharani Chimnabai's SILVER SPOON 8-1 Sumersingh 2
Mr Alimahomed Chotani's LUSTRE 8-9 Fahad 3
Mr G Sassoon's PEACE TREATY 8-2 Bhoorsingh 4

Not run: Jawahir and Inside Information.

Won by: 6 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths. Neck.

Time: 1 minute 18 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 25 and Rs. 31.

Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 7-13 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Idar's SAVOYARD 8-12 Brace 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's PREM DEVI 8-0 Chavan 3
Messrs. P P Mistry and K J K Irani's WINDSOR PIE 7-10 Mulsingh 4

Not run: Khan Bahadur.

Won by: Head, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 15 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27 Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: Randall.

THE A. HOYT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's FUTURITY 8-4 Dasrathsingh 1
Mr S A Poonawalla's SIMONEAL 8-6 P Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL DANCER 9-4 Roberts 3
Mr A C Ardeshir's PHILOSAN 8-8 Evans 4

Not run: Shalimar, Belamina, Pretty Mayah, Shakuntala, Firouze, Just So, Princess Padma, Paramount Power, Paramount Gipsy Moon and Chirag.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 25 and Rs. 38.

Trainer: D W Balfour

THE DARJEELING PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs C J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's PUSH ON 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
Messrs. V Rosentnal and F G Travers' GIPSY GEM 8-5 Evans 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's TANTALUM 7-13 Shanker 3
Mr Habib I. Rahimtoola's JESTING PLATE 9-7 Sumersingh 4

Not run: Prince Charming.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 48.

Trainer: A L J Talib.

Western India Championship

M. Control's Easy Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MOVEMENT CONTROL	3
MAHARASHTRA F.F.	0

The Movement Control had a very easy time in their match this evening with Maharashtra F. F. in the Western India Championship this evening. They shuffled their side and were entirely in a light-hearted mood as indicated by their playing Slade, their best defender as the leader of the attack in the presence of Bloomer who played outside right. Bloomer scored the first goal for the winners and Slade increased the lead before half time. Bloomer scored the third goal of the match some five minutes from the end.

The teams:

Movement Control:—Lambert; Metcalfe and Osman; Stone, Robinson and Goldfinch; Sommerfield, Gardener, Slade, Ambrosi and Bloomer.

Maharashtra F.F.—Arknathan Clifton and D'Souza; Loganathan, Yesoo and Subrayalu; Jaganath, Kison, Shankar, Draler and Muthuswamy.

Referee:—Gopalan.

SUNDAY'S MATCH

At 5-35 p.m. Trades vs. R.A.F. (Harwood League).

WASHINGTON, August 30 (U.P.A.): Siamese charge d'affaires Luang Bakdhi told the United Press of America today that Prince Wan Waithayakan and other members of the Siamese delegation were awaiting further instructions from Bangkok before deciding the course of the Franco-Siamese dispute.

ARABS DECLINE BRITISH INVITATION

LONDON R. T. C. MOVE FALLS THROUGH ON MUFTI ISSUE

Palestine Higher Committee Say Whitehall Has No Right To Dictate Its Choice

JERUSALEM, August 31. (Reuter): The Arab Higher Committee today rejected the British invitation to attend the London conference on Palestine.

The Committee's decision was reached unanimously at a one-hour meeting this morning and was communicated to the High Commissioner by the Secretary of the Committee.

In their letter to the High Commissioner, he Committee said that they could not accept the invitation "except on principles and conditions laid down by the Committee".

The letter added: "Palestine Arabs have the sole right to choose their political leader and have in fact chosen the Grand Mufti".

The High Commissioner, General Sir Alan Cunnigham, informed the Committee Secretary, Doctor Khaldi, last Thursday that the British Government was not prepared to invite the Mufti of Jerusalem to the London conference on Palestine.

The official Communique issued afterwards added that the British Government would, however, be glad to welcome four members of the Arab Higher Executive—of which the Mufti is Chairman.

The Jewish Agency Executive has not yet reached any decision on the British invitation, Doctor Nahum Goldman, member of the Executive, said in Paris today.

Today's letter of the Arab Higher Executive said that Palestine Arabs "do not grant the right to His Majesty's Government to intervene between them and their leadership which was chosen by the free will of the people.

"Palestine Arabs are astonished at this attitude on the part of His Majesty's Government and consider it exceptional and strange in contrast to other national movements, ranging from.. Ireland's De Valera to India's Gandhi.

"They believe that the exhibition of this international hostility to their leader has only been the result of Zionist influence.

"They, therefore, reject this unwarranted intervention and all action resulting therefrom".

PEACE SUB-COMMITTEES MAKE HEADWAY

Franco-Italian Frontier Dispute Settled: Russian Reparation From Rumania Okayed

PARIS, August 31 (Reuter): A decision to ban Atomic weapon development in ex-enemy countries but not Atom research for peaceful purposes was made unanimously by the Military Committee of the Paris Conference today, cables "Reuter's" special correspondent.

Belgium had sought to ban Atom research in an amendment common to all draft treaties to Article 41, which in the Italian draft treaty forbids Italy to possess, construct or experiment with self-propelled or guided missiles, human torpedoes guns with a range of more than 30 kilometers and magnetic mines.

General Slavin, the Soviet delegate said: "We must not stop the progress of the development of Atomic energy for peaceful purposes" and proposed an amendment that the ban should be on "any Atomic weapon." Brigaidier Arthur Dove, for Britain, agreed, saying that the Belgian amendment trespassed on matters before the United Nations.

The Russian amendment was unanimously adopted.

The adoption of Article 44 was deferred as Brigadier Dove indicated that Britain was studying the question of torpedoes and right propose an amendment.

Demilitarising of Italy and adjustments of the frontier were the chief business of the conference committees today.

VICTORY FOR FRANCE

The most controversial remaining frontier issue between Italy and France—the future of Mont Cenis Plateau was settled in favour of France by the Italian Political and Territorial Committee.

Italy had appealed against the "Big Four" decision to give the plateau to France and the four empire delegates, India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa with Holland today abstained from voting. Fifteen delegates approved the transfer however.

M. Couve de Murville reaffirmed France's claim to the hotly disputed towns of Tenda and Briga, northeast of Nice, but agreed to the Italian proposal to leave Olivettta San Michele in Italy provided that the Nice Briel railway in this area was in French territory.

The Yugoslav amendment in the Military Committee to prevent Italy from building communications "other than justified by local economic requirements" in the demilitarised frontier zone between the two countries was criticised by General Frank Theron, South Africa, who said, "Italy has been practically disarmed. Her fortifications are to be torn down. She is almost laid open to invasion by two countries who are her neighbours."

General Slavin (Russia) objected to this phrase.

The Ukrainian delegate, M. Voina, supported the protest and General Theron said, "I am sorry that General Slavin should put this interpretation on my words. I ask the delegates to accept that what I said was with the intention of promoting a peaceful atmosphere in Europe."

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

After agreeing to the re-wording of Article 41 on frontier installations, Yugoslavia withdrew her amendment and the whole articles was then unanimously adopted.

Complete demilitarisation of the Pantellaria and Pelagain Islands in the Mediterranean and proposed limitations to fortifications in Sicily and Sardinia were approved by the Military Committee without discussion.

GAIN FOR RUSSIA

The Balkans Commitee unanimously approved Article 22 of the Rumanian Treaty under which Rumania is to pay Russia 300 million dollars at gold parity compensation over eight years for war damage to Soviet territory.

Poland sought to recover gold bars and railway, aircraft and war material taken into Rumanian territory in September 1939, when Polish forces and civilians took refuge in Rumania. This issue was not decided.

South Africa's proposed amendment that Rumania shall pay "A fair price" for reparation commodities supplied by Allied owned concerns in Rumania for delivery to the Allies was postponed until after discussion of Article 30 which grants "most favoured nation" treatment by Rumania to the United Nations.

France thought this clause might offer a solution of the problem. She supported the British and United States argument that reparations should not be paid indirectly by Allied nations.

Mr. Glenvil Hall for Britain urged a time limit on this question.

The voting in favour of the postponement was 13 for, with Australia abstaining.

LOKUR MAY SUCCEED DIVATIA

KOLHAPUR, August 31. (A.P.I.): Sir Harshadbhai V. Divatia, Chief Justice of the Joint High Court for Kolhapur and Deccan States, is retiring from tomorrow, September 1, 1946.

Mr. Deo, at present Puisne Judge, will be acting as the Chief Justice and Mr. Rao, Registrar of the Joint High Court, has been appointed as a Judge of the High Court.

It is learnt that Mr. Lokur will be appointed Chief Justice of the Joint High Court of Kolhapur and Deccan States when he retires from the Bombay High Court Bench.

Alert Against Another "Pearl Harbour"

American Concern Over Signs Of Russian Encroachment In Far East: Soviet Accuses U.S. Of Aggressive Designs

TOKYO, SEP. 1. (A.P.A.): MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MILITARY COMMITTEE, EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER SIGNS OF RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENT IN THE FAR EAST, TODAY URGED THAT AMERICA SHOULD ESTABLISH A STRONG MOBILE FORCE TO GUARD AGAINST "ANOTHER PEARL HARBOUR."

After hearing a High Command report on the Far Eastern military and diplomatic situation from General MacArthur's Headquarters, the six members of the Committee, who are now touring United States positions in the Pacific, said, they had found that American forces are inadequate to defend themselves.

John E. Sheridan, acting Chairman of the House Committee, said, "After what I have seen, I would not even give the Russians an index to the Atom Bomb. It is not our intention to alarm the American people, but I speak the unanimous opinion of my Committee when I say that we have a duty to let the people know what is going on. We do not like what we have discovered, but you cannot escape the facts by ignoring them."

Representative Robert Sikes told newspapermen that 750,000 Japanese troops are still believed to be in Russian-controlled territory and that Russia was maintaining "about five times the number of troops, mostly in Korea, that we have." This, he added, is neither "necessary nor reasonable."

He and Representative Dewey Short flatly accused Russia of seeking to alienate the Far Eastern countries from United States influence.

Representative Short said he feared there may be imminent danger of another Pearl arbour, in Korea or Alaska, and added, "We cannot afford to take any chances. While we are traditionally not aggressors, we cannot risk being caught unprepared again."

The group urged that the United States maintain its surplus war materials in usable condition and that it set up a striking force built around long-range supersonic bombers, to operate from Pacific and Alaskan bases.

SOVIET CHARGE AGAINST U. S.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (U.P.A.): "Izvestia" today focussed charges of alleged aggressive designs by the United States upon the Mediterranean visit of an American Naval Squadron and the construction of roads and communications in Afghanistan.

The special article headed "Under the Flag of Goodwill" said an American naval squadron, including the new aircraft carrier "Franklin Rocsevelt", is making a leisurely trip in waters washing European shores. "The squadron intends to visit Greek and Turkish ports again solely for moral reasons," 'Izvestia" said.

'Izvestia' then published an extract from a Turkish newspaper alleging that the squadron would show itself in the Straits in case it was necessary and the presence of the squadron in the Mediterranean constituted a warning.

A dispatch from Delhi alleged that the "Free Press Journal" writes 'as one prominent person who has just arrived from Kabul reported that Americans are hastily building roads, bridges, radio and telephone communications in Afghanistan. According to this person careful plans have been drawn up with the help of American experts to develop the country. It is assumed in political circles that this is part of general American strategy to construct military bases around Russia. According to this person's report there are many American experts in Afghanistan at present and new ones are expected to arrive.'"

Unification Of Karnatak

M. P. Patil Says The Move Has Gandhiji's Blessings

DAVANAGERE, Aug. 31: Addressing the All-Karnatak Unification Conference at Davanagere today Mr. M.P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, Bombay, said that the formation of Karnatak on linguistic basis was necessary in the larger interests of India and not merely in the interests of Karnatak. Democracy and its successful working depended on provinces based on linguistic basis. On the principle of provinces on linguistic basis, the British Government had already granted separate provinces for Bihar, Orissa and Sind. The move for the unification of Karnatak had the blessings of Gandhiji.

PRESENT POSITION

Referring to the present position of Karnatak, Mr. Patil said:—

Karnatak is now split up into 19 parts under different administrations. According to 1941 census, the area of British Karnatak is 39,000 sq. miles and the population is over 76 lakhs. The whole area of British Karnatak and Kannada parts of States come to more than 83500 sq. miles and population to as near as 2 crores. United Karnatak will be a bigger Province than Assam, Sind and Orissa and will rank with the first class Provinces of Bengal, Punjab and U. P.

I know that Karnatak cannot be appeased by putting together parts of it under British rule under one administration as more than half of Karnatak in Indian States would be left in cold storage. Any way some say a separate Province of British parts of Karnatak may precede as a first step in the direction of Unification of the whole of Karnatak including States. But our goal is of achieving a United Karnatak comprising territories both British and State. And we shall proceed to achieve it with lifted hearts and firm determination.

NOT AN IMPEDIMENT

It is said that the Rulers of States in Karnatak are an impediment in the path of All-Karnatak Unification. I do not personally share this pessimism, because the Rulers of States may have to recognise the changed times and circumstances in that they will not be able to rely on Paramount Power or the good offices of the Political Department. They will also be not able to resist the popular demand in their States.

Mr. Patil was conscious that there would be minorities in the Province of Karnatak. He assured them that their interests would be duly safeguarded by Karnatak and by Minority Protection Committee of the Constituent Assembly. He appealed to the minorities in Karnatak to fall in line with the Unification Movement as they have done to this moment and endeavour whole-heartedly for its achievement.

Plea At Nuremberg

"Spare Our Lives Or Give Clean Bill To German People"

NUREMBERG, August 31. (A.P.A.): In their last gesture to escape the gallows, 21 Nazi leaders entreated the Allied War Crimes Tribunal today, to spare their lives, but, failing that, at least to acquit the German people so that the nation may rise again.

The weary defendants pinched in 30,000 words their final excuses for executing Hitler's orders, which brought death or misery to 25,000,000 peoples.

Their pleas concluded the trial of Hitler's henchmen, which started on November 20 last year, before British French Russian and American Judges making up the first international military tribunal in the history of the world.

The tribunal recessed to September 23 when verdict will be announced.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MINIMUM RS 1/8/-

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For Sale Cumulative 5% tax-free preference shares of Rs. 10/- each and Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each both of Chandausi Oil Industries Ltd. The mills are working and paying dividends, having attractive and prospective basic industry of India. Balance sheet is available. Apply Hansraj, 62, Ramnagar, New Delhi 2. 3240

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Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba, Reg. Delhi. 3216

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Wanted Agents to secure Woolien and Silk Cloth orders, terms liberal and free, Western Textiles, Ludhiana. (2932)

Wanted influential and energetic persons as Agents and Sub-Agents for sales organisation handling liquors, spirits, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Carbonic Acid Gas, Glassware, on salaries in grades of 250-25-500 for Agents and 150-10-225 for Sub-Agents, with commission and allowance. Higher starting salaries for persons of special merits can be considered. Apply with full particulars giving previous experience to Mr. C. L. Handa, Chief Sales Agent, The Jagatjit Distilling & Allied Industries, Limited, Hamira (N.W.R.). 9519

Wanted Inspectors of Agencies having experience and confidence in life insurance organisation preferably with respectable family connection on a scale of pay Rs. 175-25-300 E.B.-50-Rs. 500/-. Higher initial salary payable to suitable candidates. Apply to Secretary, Dominion Insurance Co., Ltd., 15, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9530)

Required for Indent orders, Influential Merchants (already in trade) as Distributing Agents in Principal Towns & Cities all over India for stocking and selling High quality British lubricating oils, other Machinery Oils Greases, and D.D.T. Write to M/s N. N. Gupta & Co 45, Ramnagar, New Delhi. (3229)

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Enquiries solicited for:—Eye Dropper-Indian Fountain pen Hygienic Rubber goods-Cycle paddle-Cycle Grips etc. M/s. Sharma Trading Co. Shahalmi gate, [illegible]ure Mori, Lahore. (3217)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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CHANGE IN TIMINGS ON THE AHMADNAGAR-SHOLAPUR ROUTE

IT IS NOTIFIED that with effect from 1st September, 1946, the timings of buses on the Ahmadnagar-Sholapur route will be revised as follows:—

DEP. from AHMADNAGAR	ARR. at SHOLAPUR
7-40 hours	13-40 hours
11-00 „	17-00 „
DEP. from SHOLAPUR	ARR. at AHMADNAGAR
7-30 hours	13-40 hours
11-30 „	17-30 „

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Matinee on Papeti 1 p.m.
Plans open

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 31, (A.P.I.):
The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum tempratures, rainfall in inches during the past 24 hrs. from 1st June 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 08 hrs temperatur (I.S.T.) on August 31.

Ahmdabad 86 77 0.1 25.7 plus 1.8 Belagaum 79 66 0.1 46.8 plus 12.0 Bombay 86 76 0.1 53.1 minus 2.6 Calcutta 91 78 2.7 nil Delhi 92 78 0 21.9 plus 4.5 Hyderabad (dn.) 90 73 0 14.7 minus 1.0 Hyderabad (Sn.) 94 79 0 4.9 minus 0.5 Karachi 85 80 0 3.9 minus 1.5 Lahore 100 82 0 14.1 plus 1.9 Lucnow 89 79 T 23.0 minus 4.9 Madras 97 74 12 1.2 10.8 plus 0.7 Mahableshwar 65 61 0.3 272.4 plus 51.3 Nagpur 91 75 0 41.9 plus 7.0 Patna 87 78 1.3 17.4 minus 14.5 Peshawar 97 80 0 1.1 minus 2.5 Poona 80 70 0.1 17.5 plus 2.9 Simla 66 59 1.0 35.5 minus 3.7 Surat 85 76 0.3 49.1 [illegible]

NEW YOR[illegible] TON.
[illegible]ays Closing.
New York, Aug. 30.

October	36.25+27
December	36.25+27
January	36.15+27
March	36.00+25
May	35.72+27
July	35.05+23
October	32.90+33
Middling Spot	37.12+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 30.

October	36.06+18
December	36.10+18
March	35.92+20
May	35.60+20
July	34.95+24
Middling Spot	36.30+30

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.
New York, Aug. 30.

October	35.99
December	35.99
March	35.75

NEW YORK COTTON IS CLOSED TODAY

NEW YORK, August 31.
T. T. New York on London previous closing. ..... 4.03-3/8 to 4.03-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, August 31.

T. T. London on New York closing	
Sellers	4.02-1/2
Buyers	4.03-1/2

LONDON SILVER AND GOLD CLOSED.
London 31/8 Exchange India 1/6.06 Pence Sellers 1/5-94 Pence Buyers New York closed discounts bank bills three months market rate 17/32 percent six months 9/16 to 5/8 percent. Gold silver metals and produce closed.
London 31/8 Stock Exchange closed today.
New York 31/8: [illegible] York Stock Exchange closed today.

LONDON BULLION.
London, Aug. 30.
Spot and Forward 55-1/2 pence. Gold Bars Fine per oz. lb 8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Aug. 30.
Australian Wheat (bulk) 71 Aug.-Sept. quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 30.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c nominal	74
Consols 2-1/2 p c	97-1/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	111-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	107-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	118-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-11/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	90
National Bank of India	38-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, Aug. 30.
United States price of Foreign Silver 90-1/8 cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.
January Last Price 1.95-1/4 to day's Price 1.96-1/4 to 1.96-1/4.
March Last Price 1.85-3/4 asked, Today's Price 1.92-1/2 to 1.92-1/2.
May Last Price 1.86-3/4 to 1.86-3/4, Today's Price 1.90 to 1.90.

Minor disturbances broke out here tonight when a small crowd of Italian demonstrators gathered outside the Yugoslav Military Mission. The Mission telephoned the police who prevented the crowd from attacking a Yugoslav army car standing outside.

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—Says Mrs. NAIDU

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Today Wed. 1 p.m.

CAPITOL

Tomorrow

RED LETTER DAY IN INDIA'S HISTORY

Herculean Tasks Await First National Government

From Our Own Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

The new Government has had an exceedingly good Press. Barring the Muslim League papers, all the others have hailed it in highly complimentary terms. Even the Muslim League Press has no criticism of the non-Muslim members of the new Government. The new Government thus opens a new chapter in India's political life. An all-Indian Government has been installed for the first time. The Defence and External Affairs for the first time, will be under Indians.

The second of September will be the Red Letter day in India's history. On that day will be installed into Office, India's trusted leaders—the Rebels of yesterday. The new Government is an earnest of Independence to come.

HERCULEAN TASK

The new Government shall have to clean up a lot of mess to restore public confidence. For some months there has been hardly any Government in India, as far as the Centre is concerned. It is said that the Government must govern or get out. The Government of yesterday had ceased to govern and has got out.

The first great task of the new Government will be to restore respect for Law and Order, bring home to the people of India that the cult of knife does not pay and the method of negotiations should be preferred to that of the sword, lathi and gun.

Corruption is the second big problem, the new Government will be called upon to eradicate from the body politics of India, and more particularly from its own employees. One excuse for bigger salaries of the Government servants had been that they made them beyond temptation. Now big salaries have become "pocket money" and fortunes are made in what may be called the official black market.

Generalisations are wrong but it could be safe to say that people connected with certain war departments and controls need not be found employment. They should be asked to go home. While on this subject, I may add that people on deputations from the Judiciary and from commercial firms should be reverted back.

STINKING EDDIES

Disposal and Employment Exchange Organisations have become real cesspool. They stink. The Disposals have become a game of 'Merry Go Round' and fortunes are daily made at public expense. The whole organisation requires a strong and firm hand to stop the unprecedented "loot".

Retrenchment and drastic retrenchment is another urgent need of the Government of India. As I once wrote, "Bureaucracy and Jobocracy are like husband and wife." They breed faster than locusts." In the Government of India, hardly a department decides to retrench its staff when expansion is launched in another department. This will be evident from the fact that the expenditure on civil administration has increased from Rs. 10.90 crores in 1938/39 to Rs. 35.00 crores in 1946/47 or by Rs. 24.10 crores. The retrenchment should not be at the cost of a few chaprasis and ministerial staff alone but from the top. Another aspect of retrenchment relates to scale of salaries. Firstly, it is not known why the scale of salaries in the Government of India should differ from those in Provinces, say in Bombay, and secondly, why fantastic and skyhigh scale of salaries should prevail in the newly created departments, such as the Food Department, the Supply Department and Employment Exchange Directorate.

It is now wonder that there is a perennial exodus to New Delhi from the Provinces and even from the Universities and the Judiciary. Judges have left their serene back-waters of court-rooms. Professors have given up their love of learning and have deserted their students to become high priests in the temple of the Goddess "Lakshmi." The Government of India has become a grave-yard. It has one-way traffic. Those who enter the Government of India do not generally go back.

CAREERISTS' PARADISE

The "Expansionist" and the "Caretakers" have made the Government of India a paradise for careerists. It is not efficiency but the pull that counts in New Delhi today. One could rise to any post and even become an Executive Councillor if he had sufficient pull. Jobs are created, if none exist to accommodate wire-pullers. India expects that the new Government will reverse the gear back to efficiency, honesty, integrity and service of country.

The most herculean task for the new Government, will be to wipe out black market and profiteers.

The task, however, will not be too much, if the new Government were to put its own house in order and weed out the profiteers, black-marketeers, shirkers of work and blacklegs from the administration. So long the administration is not purified, there cannot be any advance. In fact, there may be sabotage from within. It is a good augury for India that Sardar Patel is taking over the Home Department. He is strong. He is firm. He has experience. And he can stand out against communal unbrellaists and the Profiteering patriots who have already commenced their pilgrimage to New Delhi. In Sardar Patel, therefore the common man has hopes that Justice may after all be done to him. Let the new Government usher in the century of the common man.

ALLENBY'S DISCIPLE

The Soldier Viceroy, Lord Wavell is an ardent admirer of another equally illustrious Soldier-Politician. Lord Allenby. His Excellency has written Allenby's life story, which Lord Wavell styles as "study in greatness". The book provides an insight in Lord Wavell's Indian policy. It also provides some analogy between Zaghlul's Egypt and India of today.

Allenby, like Wavell, was charged by the British Government to find a solution of the Egyptian problem. On his arrival in Egypt, Allenby had to deal with a triangular struggle for power, The three parties to it were the King, the Liberal Party and the Popular Party which hailed Zaghlul as leader. Lord Wavell on arriving in India also found three parties, the Princes, the Congress and the Muslim League.

Speaking of the Extremist section in Egypt headed by Zaghlul, Lord Wavell says:—

"Zaghlul, with his subservient party, the Wafd, undoubtedly represented the popular voice of Egypt but he and his followers were destructive, not a constructive element. Zaghlul's character has always been sketched, himself a man of intelligence and moderation, he had had been forced by circumstances to become leader of the ignorant, unruly mob, which he was not strong enough or wise enough to control".

INDIAN PARALLEL

"Though the result of the elections was inevitable, the completeness of the Zaghluist Victory surprised everyone—King, Residency, Egyptian moderates, even Zaghluists themselves".

Success of the Muslim League at the last General Elections, likewise, surprised Leaguers themselves.

* * *

"It soon became obvious, however that Zaghlul's ideas amounted to dictation of Egypt's demands rather than negotiation, and that even if he were disposed to be reasonable, the clamour of the extremists, which he did nothing to check, was forcing him into a position from which he could not recede".

* * *

"Matters reached a crisis towards the end of June, when Lord Parmor made a statement in the House of Lords that the British Government had no intention of abandoning its position in Sudan."

In India, declaration of Interim Government is also similarly criticised.

* * *

Whether there is any parallel between Allenby's Egypt and Wavell's India, I do not know. Last three years of Wavell's Viceroyalty of India, however, shows that Lord Wavell is keeping very close to his ideal. He is strong but not aggressive. He has determination like of which was not seen in India for some years. He has will to succeed. So far he has been fortunate. Allenby had to deport Zaghlul to end the Anglo-Egyptian deadlock. Wavell released Mr. Gandhi and the Working Committee for a similar purpose. He has succeeded where others before him had failed. He has brought in Congress to his Executive Council. Mr. Jinnah remains his main headache now. But Lord Wavell has not given up hope. He may yet succeed.

Pakistan Before U.N.O.?

Sind Move For Muslim Delegation To Enlist Soviet Support

KARACHI, August 31, (A.P.I.): The appointment of a "powerful delegation by the All-India Muslim League to proceed immediately to Russia to place the cause of Indian Mussalmans and secure her support to the cause of Indian Muslims before the U.N.O." is suggested in a resolution which is likely to be discussed at the meeting of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Council, to be held on September 8.

The resolution which has been tabled by Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A. (Central), says that the Indian Musalmans have been let down by the British Government who have gone back upon their pledges and have wilfully and deliberately ignored the just claims of Muslims in their attempt to solve the Indian deadlock. The resolution suggests that a "deputation should seek the aid of the great Soviet Republic and express confidence that Russia would prove a tower of strength the Indian Muslim nation and would voice the deep resentment and feelings of the Indian Mussalmans before the U.N.O."

The resolution further adds: "Just as the Jews are ably fighting for their homelands with the active support of the United States of America, this Council feels certain that, by approaching the Russian people and bringing the question of Indian Muslims into the international plane, the present deplorable attitude of the British Government could be altered and the present policy of the British to hand over power to the Congress Hindus and leaving the Indian Mussalmans to tender mercies of the majority Congress could be revised".

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Let Gaudiness Go

The more I see of mythological or historical films on our screen, the more revolted I feel at the gaudiness displayed by our producers.

TOO ORNATE

Owing to the currently prevalent free-lancing among players, producers can no longer impede any kind of discipline on them. The result? Most of the well-known names are now bloated and pot-bellied, as they do not seem the least bit interested in preserving good figures. Add to this sad defect the tons of jewellery these artistes are made to wear for all 'costume' pictures.

The other day, in a mythological picture, I noticed the leading lady so over-loaded with jewels that it was impossible to make out a single piece of ornament out of the strange jumble round her unfortunately, flabby neck.

TAWDRY TRAPPINGS

The 'trappings' used on the bloated figures of our stars, are so cheap and tawdry that one cannot help but squirm at this display of bad taste. Paper crowns, paper armlets, false pearl necklaces, etc., do not for a moment, suggest wealth or royal grandeur. It would be far better to use fewer but genuine jewels.

As to the avoirdupois, producers should reject players, howsoever famous they may be, who have let themselves go to fat. Then alone with these spoilt darlings of filmdom realise that they owe it to their fans to keep as comely as possible.

As things are at present almost every actress looks an amazon, and every actor a chubby woman! I am not attempting to be humorous; it is merely my disgust that provokes these statements.

Often, in extravagant historical or mythological sets, when there is no movement, have I mistaken the 'caparisoned' figure of an artiste as being part of the flamboyant etchings or murals.

Simplicity of decor and costumery is what producers should introduce into their pictures. As to the artistes, they should be compelled to cultivate grace of body and of movement, or be passed over in favour of newcomers with more graceful forms for whom there is enough place on our screen.—Sardi.

Views

Lamington: 2nd Week

PURDAH—OR NONE?

Prakash's Ghunghat deals with the problem of the 'Purdah' system.

A man who is the product of modern upbringing forsakes his old fashioned wife who will not discard her 'purdah.' He then falls for the charms of a modern girl who is shown in a somewhat inferior light to the backward girl!

Aroon and Nirmala play the main roles with support from Umakant, Kurshid Jr., Lila Misra and Ramesh Sinha.

The picture was directed by Shantikumar. The lyrics of Ramesh Gupta are to be heard in it.

* * *

Novelty: 12th Week

A WOMAN ALONE

D. R. D. Productions' NEK PERVIN is a starring vehicle for Ragini The actress plays the part of a brave woman who faces the censure of convention ridden society, and with her stolid resignation overcomes the prejudices of her detractors.

Ullhas, Kumar and Yakub are the important male members of the cast. This film was made under the baton of S. M. Yusuf.

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Swastik: 25th Week

SILVER JUBILEE

This week marks the silver jubilee of Dr. KOTNIS KI AMAR KAHANI, which tells the story of a member, of the Congress Medical Mission to China, who married a Chinese girl and died in the cause of humanity.

Indian politicians, such as Nehru, who inspired the Mission, have been completely ignored by Shantaram.

Jayashree and Shantaram play the stellar roles.

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Imperial: 34th Week

MUSIC MAKES "RATTAN"

RATTAN, a Jamuna production, has won for itself great popularity on the strength of the lyrics of Madhok and the fine vocalism of Zohra who sings in play-back for the heroine played by Swarnalata opposite Karan Diwan who acts the part of her young lover.

This picture as a strong indictment of the old-fashioned custom whereby children were forced to marry the partners of their parents choice. The full tragedy is brought home to one on seeing the heroine, wedded to an old man, finally dying in the arms of her young lover.

*

Central: 13th Week

GOSPEL OF UNITY

Prabhat Studios have endeavoured to preach the gospel of national unity and communal harmony in their HUM EK HAIN, by means of a drastic allegory.

A family's happiness is crippled by the machinations of an outsider who puts up one member against another. When however, the existence of the family estate is at stake, all the members rally together and present a common front to the foe.

Durga Khote plays the chief role as the head of the family.

NANDA'S CALL TO LABOUR

Unusual Forbearance Needed In Critical Times

POONA, August 31, (A.P.I.): Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Bombay, to-day made a general appeal to the working-class to "exercise unusual foreberance", in view of "the critical times the country is passing through".

It was not desirable, Mr. Nanda said in an interview to the "Associated Press" that small industrial disputes should get mixed up with troubles of other kind, "which cannot but result in heavy damage to the working-class itself". The present Government was their own, pledged to look after the interests of the working-class, and ever ready to see that justice was done to them.

"It harms the nation to stop and interrupt production and expose the workers and others to such risks, as in Amalner, when they can have their disputes settled by arbitration", Mr. Nanda said.

The Labour dispute at Amalner was being referred to arbitration, and the Labour Minister expected that the workers would soon resume their work.

Explaining the incidents leading to the police opening fire at Amalner on August 27, Mr. Nanda said: "According to the police, they had to open fire when the mob after persistent requests of the District Superintendent of Police to disperse refused to do so, and attacked the D.S.P. himself who was injured. The police first made a lathi charge against the mob, but finding that it had no effect, and fearing that they would be over-powered, they opened fire".

Profit-Sharing Bonus For Tata Employees

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 31, (A.P.I.): The management of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, it is understood, have decided to pay a profit-sharing bonus to its employees to the extent of their pay for two and a half months. It is estimated that about Rs. 50 lakhs will have to be spent by way of this bonus.

KHER SEES GOVERNOR

GANESHKHIND, August 31, (A.P.I.): The Governor of Bombay granted an interview to Mr. B. G. Kher.

His Excellency presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Council Hall this morning.

MUSLIM WOMEN'S HEROISM

Save Hindu Family

CALCUTTA, August 28.

Against the background of savagery in Calcutta there were many acts of kindness by people of all communities.

A Hindu family was saved by the women members of a Muslim family when they were about to be attacked by hooligans armed with the iron bars, daggers and other weapons.

The Muslim women set aside their purdahs, appeared before the bloodthirsty mob determined to kill and plunder, and said: "If you mean to touch them, you must kill us first." The mob melted away without harming anybody or looting anything. The Hindu family was subsequently rescued by the police.

A Muslim family of 25 persons, living in a Hindu majority zone, was saved by some neighbours. On the third day of the Great Killing a mob was marching upon a house on the banks of Toli's Nullah and the neighbours rushed to the rescue of the imprisoned family. They were taken to a boat on the canal and ferried across.—"The Statesman."

STOP PRESS

DACCA SITUATION

DACCA, August 30 (A.P.I.): According to the latest information, on a joint petition of Hindus and Muslims, the District Magistrate, Dacca has suspended for one week his order asking licences to surrender their fire arms. He has issued a warning that if any firearm is misused it would be seized.

It is now learnt, that during the clash at Nawabpur yesterday, the police opened fire to disperse rioters. A private person is also reported to have opened fire, but no casualty has been reported so far.

Stones were reported to have been hurled at a passing train at Gandaria this morning injuring four passengers.

During the disturbances, from August 21 to August 28, the fire brigade attended about 100 calls. No case of arson was reported yesterday.

Jai Prakash Narain For Working Committee

NEHRU URGES NEED FOR SOLIDARITY WITHIN CONGRESS RANKS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (API): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist leader, has been nominated as a member of the Congress Working Committee in place of Mr. P. H. Patwardhan. Mr. Patwardhan, has resigned his membership of the Committee because he felt that he should devote himself more to Congress work in Maharashtra.

Nehru's Statement

Announcing Mr. Jai Prakash Narain's nomination, Pandit Nehru says:—

"Shri P. H. Patwardhan has sent me his resignation from membership of the Congress Working Committee, because he felt that he should devote himself more to Congress work in Maharashtra. In the vacancy so caused, I am inviting Shri Jai Prakash Narain to fill it, and he has accepted my invitation. Therefore I nominate Shri Jai Prakash Narain to be a member of the Working Committee.

"I regret that Shri P. H. Patwardhan has had to leave the Working Committee, though we both realise that this is in no way a parting and that we shall have his full co-operation in our work in future. During his brief period in the Working Committee, he has impressed all the colleagues with his ability, earnestness and vision, and the committee and the organisation as a whole will undoubtedly take full advantage of these qualities of his.

EXPANSION OF CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

"At the time the Working Committee was being formed after the last A.I.C.C. meeting, it was my desire to have in the committee Shri Jai Prakash Narain and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. They felt at that time, however that they could do more useful work outside the committee. I had therefore regretfully to leave them out. The Committee as formed, even during this brief period, has done a great deal of work and they faced many vital problems. The new secretaries, Shrimati Mridula Sarabhai and Shri Balkrishna Keskar, have applied themselves with vigour to the great task of strengthening and tightening up the Congress organization. The A.I.C.C. office is being expanded and many new departments are being created there. We are inviting the full co-operation of the Provincial Congress Committees in the important work, and we are glad that this is forthcoming, because Congress work ultimately has to be done by the Provincial Congress and local committees. I should like to express my appreciation of the work done by the new general secretaries and Shri Sadiq Ali, the permanent secretary of the A.I.C.C.

SINK PARTY DIFFERENCES

"It is manifes, that the Congress to face now not only many of its old problems, but ceveral entirely new problems. We have grown in strength, and with this, has come greater responsibility. The formation of the Provisional Government brings new questions before us which will have to be tackled with foresight and care. It is essential that during this tremendous period of transition to full independence the Congress organisation should function with solidarity and effiency, and should do its utmost to serve the cause of the people of India, including all classes and communities. It must be our special endeavour to win over by our service those groups or communities who are apprehensive of the future that is taking shape. We must always remember that the Congress has stood for and stands today for the good of every one in India, and it can never look at our problems from a narrow party point of view. In the unfortunate communal tension that exists today he responsibility on the Congress shoulders is all the greater. We have to show by our acts that we are not swept away by any passion or prejudice, but that we act always for the good of the whole and with a broad vision, including every one in India. In order to achieve this, it is essential that Congressmen and Congresswomen should put aside their party rivalries and function together. I welcome, therefore, particularly the inclusion in the Working Committee of Shri Jai Prakash Narain who represents a view point held by a considerable number of Congressmen and whose ability and record of service in the cause of India's freedom has given him an outstanding position in our public life.

"I earnestly trust that the Congress organization will rise to the occasion and show itself fully capable by its discipline, spirit of co-operation and capacity for service to meet the challenge of the time and thus take India rapidly to the goal of freedom and independence which has inspired us for all these years".

GREEK ROYALISTS SURE OF VICTORY

Gigantic Plans For King's Reception Before Today's Monarchy Plebiscite

ATHENS, August 31 (A.P.A.): Some qualified observers said today that the once-repudiated King George of Greece is virtually certain to win Sunday's plebiscite on the question whether or not he shall return to the Greek Throne.

They alleged that the Soviet and Soviet-dominated countries' charges against the Greek regime have given an impetus to the Royalist party's campaign.

The genuineness of the plebiscite was challenged by Left-Wing and Republican factions, which content that George, if he wins the poll, is planning to establish a dictatorship.

The gendarmarie, police and military authorities reported today that they anticipate no unusual disorders during the polling. Reports, however, continued, of minor disorders throughout the country on the eve of the voting.

The royalists are so confident of victory that they have complete plans for a gigantic reception for the King, who is expected to arrive in Athens on September 14, to ascend the throne for the third time.

Usually well-informed political writers predict that George will be recalled to the throne by a majority of from 60 to 70 per cent.

Royalist circles said that George, who is now in London, will probably fly to Egypt and embark from Alexandria aboard a Greek warship which will be escorted by United States and British warships.

200 COMMUNISTS "ANNIHILATED"

The U.P.A. adds: A force of about 200 Communists was "annihilated" last night after a two-day battle with the Gendarmerie near the Yugoslav border, it was announced today.

It was the heaviest of the series of battles preceding tomorrow's plebiscite on the monarchy which has all Greece on edge.

MASTER TARA SINGH TURNS IT AGAINST JINNAH

(Continued from Page 9.)

tional structure", said Master Tara Singh, veteran Akali leader, in a press interview.

Master Tara Singh said so far he had not received any letter from Mr. Jinnah.

Elaborating his point, Master Tara Singh cited the composition of the interim Government in which, he pointed out, there were only five Hindus out of a total of fourteen. Similarly, he continued, the Sikhs wanted to see any future government constituted in the Punjab on these very lines. This naturally implied that the Sikhs would not agree to the establishment of Pakistan in which there would be perpetual Muslim domination, concluded Master Tara Singh.

Visitors To Mahatma

NEW DELHI, August 31, (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain and Acharya Kripalani called on Mahatma Gandhi to-day.

Mr. S. Venketeswaran, Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Madras Government's khadi scheme.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly, met Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member-Designate Interim Government, called on Mahatma Gandhi after his evening prayers.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P. left by air today for Lucknow after attending the Congress Working Committee meeting.

On his way to Delhi, Pandit Pant spent some time in Meerut meeting local officials and non-official leaders and inspecting the preparations for the holding of the annual session of the Congress.

Preparations For Next Congress Session.

MEERUT, August 30 (A.P.I.): Preparations for the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Meerut on November 22, 23 and 24 are in full swing.

Mr. Gulathi, the Congress Engineer, accompanied by local Congress men inspected several places and has finally decided the Meerut college grounds at Victoria Park as the suitable place for the setting up of the Congress pandal, site for exhibition and other camps has also been chosen.

A reception committee has been formed.

TRUCE TALKS AT BATAVIA

Indonesian Minister And Allied Chief Of Staff Discuss Details

BATAVIA, August 31, (A.P.A.): Major General James Forman, Allied Chief of Staff conferred with Jadji Agoes Salim, Indonesian Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the first concrete step towards the establishmen of the Java-Sumatra truce, which Lord Killearn, Britain's special representative in South East Asia, arranged with Dr. Sultan Shariar.

An Indonesian spokesman said that the confera s decided:

1. Senior officers of the Indonesian Republican Army will meet General Forman here within a few days to work out technical details of the Truce.
2. British authoriti s will transport Indonesian Liaison officers to Sumatra so that trey can carry word of the truce to Indonesians there.
3. General Forman has agreed to order Allied troops to confine their activities to the maintenance of positions for self-defence pending completion of the plans of the truce.

The Indonesian spokesman said the practical effect of this would be the suspension of certain Allied offensive operations at present under way in Sumatra. Elsewhere Allied positions are already static.

MOLOTOV FOR MOSCOW

PARIS, August 31 (Reuter): The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, left Paris for Moscow today.

Suhrawardy On Congress Resolution

CALCUTTA, August 31 (API): "The Working Committee of the Congress in their usual highhanded manner have already condemned the Government of Bengal and given a version of the course of events regarding which there is considerable variance", says Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, in a statement commenting on the Congress Working Committee resolution on the Calcutta riots.

Mr. Suhrawardy adds, "The Committee, being a responsible body, might have withheld their judgment, as their statement, necessarily one-sided, are bound to have far-reaching consequences. I have already announced that I am taking steps to set up such a tribunal and have already requested His Excellency the Viceroy to assist me in securing personnel that will command the confidence of the public."

Mr. Suhrawardy particularly welcomes the appeal of the Committee to the public of Calcutta to forget and forgive and utilise the terrible experience for re-establishing goodwill and friendly relations. "That must undoubtedly be our main object and to attain this, we should leave no stone unturned", he adds.

League Must Revise Policy, Says Syed Ali Zaheer

NEW DELHI, August 31, (A.P.I.): Syed Ali Zaheer, member-designate, new Interim Government, arrived here this morning.

Syed Ali Zaheer, Member-Designate in the Interim Government, interview on eve of his departure for Delhi yesterday told the "United Press of India":—

"I am leaving Lucknow to-day for Delhi to assume heavy responsibilities entrusted to me. I am doing so with the confidence that I will serve my country and community. I have always held and still do hold, the view that the policy that is being followed by the Muslim League is leading Muslims to wilderness and can never produce useful results. Now that India is on the threshhold of freedom, the sooner the Muslim League adopts a constructive policy and gives up its present programme of "Direct Action" and on all that implied thereby, the better will it be in the interests of Muslims of India."

Nizam And Goa: Rumour Denied

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 31, (A.P.I.): An official of the Nizam's Government dismissed as "incredible" and "market-place gossip" the American magazine "News Week's" story alleging that the Nizam wanted to acquire Portuguese Goa on the west coast of India.

CONSERVATION FARMING

(By P.V.C. Rao, Member, American Society of Agricultural Engineers.)

In the interests of the future welfare of the Nation, as well as the more immediate requirements of preparedness, we must pursue a course of a dynamic agricultural policy with conservation farming as the goal. Soil Conservation does not mean land idleness, but use of the land in the wisest possible way. Soil Conservation aims at maximum production on an efficient basis, without jeopardizing the productivity of the soil.

Soil Conservation and other measures comprising wise use of land may be applied in varying degrees of intensity and under a wide variety of physical circumstances. The results, in turn, vary according to the degree of application and the particular circumstances under which they were applied. The methods range from simple diversification and rotation of crops to the more costly project of terrace building and gully plugging coupled with highly mechanized farming.

Contour farming is the tilling of soil, and planting and cultivating of crops along lines that are level or have the same elevation on sloping land around the hill. Any barrier that can be set up to retard the flow of water down a slope does two things. It causes more water to be absorbed by the soil and it reduces soil washing. Contouring operations provide such barriers in the form of ridges and rows of crops running at right angles to the slope of land. All types of farming as practised on sloping land can be adapted to contouring. Row crops, close growing crops, such as small grains, grasses and legumes, gardens and vine-yards can be grown and cultivated on the contour. Level-farming also helps in operating the tractor at its rated load and speed, as up and down hill operator is likely to encounter overloads going up grade and underloads going down grade, material yield increases are also recorded due to level farming.

Farmers living in the Central Indian Plains are well aware of the damage caused by wind erosion which constitutes a grave menace to agriculture and existence in this area. Listing of below fields in the fall is the most economical and effective method of reducing soil blowing, as lister furrows provide a rough surface restricting soil blowing and distributing moisture evenly on the field. Contour listing in wet soil is even more effective in preventing wind erosion and in storing moisture in the soi

Planning crops in rotation strips in the contour around the sloping land with erosion-resistant leguminous crops alternated by clean-tilled crops, is the most economical, effective and practical means of conserving soil and water on cultivated land. Contour strip cropping, by providing a large number of small fields encourages the use of a proper crop-rotation and helps maintain a balance of soil-building and harvested crops. Coupled with contour fillage and terraces, it increases the efficiency and safety of the terrace system by being a secondary, defence in emergencies and by helping to prevent overtopping, channel silting or ridge washing. It also facilitates effective terrace maintenance.

Land too steep or too severely eroded to support an adequate grass cover is converted into forests which are protected from livestock and cutting. In general, reafforestation is the only feasible and permanent measure applicable on steep slopes and where low-lying fields of extremely high value are to be protected from flood-borne debris from steep slopes. The species selected should obviously be those with low nutritional and water requirements, yet with an assurance of reasonable return for augmenting the farm income. Afforestation done on the brims of contour trenches with selected economical species and with persistent replanting to make up losses, will be a successful erosion-resisting and flood-water control measure.

Terracing of the cultivated fields is by far the best type of mechanical control for erosion as well as moisture. Its basic function is interception of water which is either absorbed or conducted slowly from the field, depending on the particular requirements of the locality. There are two main types of terraces,—the absorption type and the drainage type. The former type is meant to trap all available rainwater for being absorbed by the soil. It is particularly adaptable to the arid regions, and the 3 1/2' high major bund of the Bombay Land Improvement projects falls under this category. The low broad-based drainage type of terrace with a graded channel is suitable to heavy-rainfall regions where soil-washing is the major problem. In this case, either natural or artificial drainways generally consisting of sodded channels with non-erosive velocities should be provided. The location, spacing and other dimensions of the terrace depends upon the topography, the soil quality and the rainfall characteristics of the locality.

Gully control is another important item of soil conservation work. Gullies obstruct tillage operations and constitute drainways for soil and water thus accelerating the pace of erosion. The aim in gully-control work is to give vegetation an opportunity eventually to reclaim the area and make further repairs unnecessary. Brushwood or stone-plugging is employed to render the gully silted up gradually

The success of the various conservation measures discussed above depends upon an intelligent and harmonious blend of different operations, as no single control measure, with the exception of permanent grass and tree covers, is adequate to hold soil. A mechanical measure like terracing, cannot by itself achieve the desired results without the support of contour farming, improved tillage practices, an appropriate cropping system and soil-treatment. All these operations must go hand in hand.

Conservation farming has been in vogue in the U.S.A. for the last decade and a half, and they achieved positive results by way of accelerated production. In India Punjab started on a limited scale and Bombay developed on a firmer basis in the famine areas with good results. It is but in the fitness of things that the rest of India should take up the programme and give precedence to it over others, as it is the only means whereby our food problem can be solved and the rural poverty eradicated

Court Causerie

By Nestor

DIVORCE FOR HINDUS

While introducing the Anti-Bigamy Bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Home Minister has promised the early introduction of a Divorce Bill for Hindus in Bombay. As far back as May 1942, there was introduced in the Central Legislature a bill to codify the Hindu Law relating to marriage as part of a comprehensive Hindu Code. It provides two forms of marriage for Hindus—a sacramental marriage, and a civil marriage, and gives the right of divorce only to persons who choose to go through a civil marriage. It is a half-hearted measure designed to appease Hindu orthodox. Afraid of conferring a general right of divorce on all Hindus, it seeks to make it optional. But by compelling parties who wish to have a right of divorce to resort to civil marriage, a course which invariably incurs the displeasure of the orthodox elders of the family, for all practical purposes it will render the right it seeks to confer, nugatory. It is to be hoped that the Divorce Bill promised by our Home Minister will not be quite so impotent and ineffective as that contained in the draft Hindu Code. The best course would, of course, be to confer boldly a general right of divorce on all Hindus. If, however, there is public opposition to this, and only an optional right is intended to be conferred, we would suggest that it should be done in a different way. The Divorce Bill should provide, in the first instance, for the compulsory registration of all marriages, even though sacramental. The obligation to register the marriage should be cast on the officiating priest as under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. The form to be filled in for that purpose by the spouses at the time of marriage should contain a column requiring the parties to state whether or not they desired to have a right of divorce. This would confer an optional right of divorce without compelling the parties to resort to the "heresy" of civil marriage, while at the same time providing for the registration of marriages which in itself, would be a very desirable reform. Uniformity of law throughout India is, no doubt, desirable, but having regard to the provisions of the draft Hindu Code discussed about and the inordinate delay which has already taken place in getting through with the measure, the Bombay Government would do well to give a bold lead in the matter to the rest of the country.

* * *

CURRAN'S RETORT

Curran, the great Irish barrister, once persisted in making some remarks which the judge described as improper. "A further repetition of such remarks will amount to contempt" was the stern warning the judge gave him. "If you commit me, I shall be the best thing you have committed for many a year," was Curran's bold and witty retort.

* * *

QUIBBLING WITH WORDS

A full bench of our High Court has, in Sakur Samuel's case, decided in April last that the burden which lies on the accused to prove the existence of circumstances bringing his case within any of the Exceptions to penal liability, is not the less heavy than the burden which, in the first instance, lies on the prosecution to prove that the accused committed the act with which he is charged. With regard to the leading English case of Woolmington vs. The Director of Public Prosecutions (1935 A.C. 462) which had been followed by the other High Courts in India, our High Court has rightly said that we have to deal not with the common Law of England, but with the combined effect of sections 3 and 105 of the Evidence Act where proof receives a statutory definition. "A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the court believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists." Woolmington's case laid down that the Jury could be left in reasonable doubt as to the existence of circumstances giving rise, for instance, to the right of private defence, but could yet acquit the accused, even though they found that it was he who stabbed the deceased. We agree with the view taken by our High Court that proof of the case for the prosecution and proof of the Exception put forward by the defence, are two separate questions to be decided separately, and the second question does not arise until the first has been decided. It is impossible to conceive of a case in which evidence led by the defence to prove an Exception, for instance, like that of self-defence, can cast any doubt on the first question which arises in a criminal trial, viz.,—has the accused committed the act with which he is charged. Our full bench went on to make the following observations:—

"....it may well be that in practice the standard of proof required to bring a case within one of the exceptions is lower than the standard of proof required of the prosecution to establish its own case. In practice that is undoubtedly so in many cases, though not necessarily in all. But that is not so much because the standard itself is lower as because the standard in every case is the requirements of the prudent man, and the prudent man might well consider it his duty to act upon circumstances in the one case which he might not consider to be a justification for action in the other case. The test either way is the estimate of probability by the prudent man, and the result on the prudent man's mind as to what his duty really is in all the circumstances of the particular case; and that we think should be the nature of the judge's direction on the point"

With respect to the judges who made these observations we submit that having regard to the fact that the consequences of a wrong conviction are far more serious than the consequences of a wrong acquittal, the prudent man would in all cases act more readily upon the circumstances sought to be proved by the defence than he would in regard to the prosecution case. So that though "proof" must in India in view of its natural definition mean the same thing in either case, the application of the test laid down by that definition must work out differently. Therefore, in practice the difference between English and Indian law reduces itself to mere quibbling with words

"I Shall Never Help Jews Against Arabs"

Saudi Arabian Minister On Roosevelt's Promise

By STELLA MARGOLD

"Truman is aiding the Jews this year, but wait and see what will happen next year" said the senior permanent official of the organisation linking all Arab nations Sheik Yussef Yassin, Permanent Secretary of the important Arab League The traditionally clad Arab statesman remarked, "The Jews have money but we have the oil. The American Government is now aiding the Jews; but this policy will not last long because the friendship between the American Government and the Arabs is growing".

I interviewed Sheik Yassin to-day aboard the express train from Palestine to Egypt. He was in no way disturbed when our car caught fire but instead leaned out and pointed to the wall of the small railroad station of Zakazik in Egypt, where we stopped a few moments later On the wall was an Arabic inscription which he translated at, "Palestine for the Arabs", such inscriptions, he remarked, "are on almost every railroad station"

ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE

Yassin said that during a four-hour interview following the Yalta Conference, President Roosevelt had promised him he would "never help the Jew against the Arab nor change the Arab situation" "The Jews should find some place other than Palestine," the Arab leader went on. 'Palestine is not good enough for them. Palestine is not sufficiently industrialized to permit them to utilize their intelligence to the maximum. The Jews are losing money there, very few have profited from their investments The budget of three Jewish Associations alone runs to £20 000 000 (dol 80 000 000) a year"

The Sheik also believes the Jews want to get rid of the Arabs. "When the Arab sells his land," he said "the Arab must move to surrounding areas; sometimes there is no other land for him to buy and he spends his money on liquor and women. Since the Jew displaces the Arab from his home, we shall try to send the Jew to the place he came from"

Asked about recent British studies supporting the possibility of developing Iraq and Saudi Arabia by irrigation, Sheik Yassin replied: "The Arabs are not interested in this, nor in industrialisation of their lands"

Objecting to what he termed the "zig-zag American policy, Sheik Yassin asserted: "Americans should neither beat around the bush, nor do things under cover. Saudi Arabia follows a definite policy, and the United States should have a definite policy and follow it consistently"

Returning to the subject of oil, the Foreign Minister remarked that Saudi Arabia now ranks fifth in world oil production. In two years he added, she will be third, and not long after, first. "Then Saudi Arabia will give oil to her friends—but on her enemies she will pour the oil and light a match to it"

Following which closing statement, Sheik Yussef Yassin, Permanent Secretary of the Arab League and Minister of State and Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia sang an Arab love sonnet in an agreeable light baritone. (Copyright by North American Newspaper Alliance.)

COMMUNIST JAILED FOR DACOITY

CAWNPORE, August 30 (A.P.I.): Ram Swarup Gupta, Ram Bhajan and Sri Ram, members of the All-India Communist Party, were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two and one years, each, respectively, by Mr. J. K. Dar, Additional Sessions Judge, for alleged dacoity.

It was alleged that the accused assaulted and looted some shop-keepers in Gwaltoli market on the occasion of election to the U. P. Legislative Assembly from Cawnpore (Urban, General) Constituency on March 12.

The Catholic Gymkhana of Bombay has passed the following resolution which speaks for itself:—"The members of the Catholic Gymkhana assembled at a Special General Meeting place on record their deep sense of regret and resentment at the decision of Government, despite the earnest appeal of the Managing Committee of the Institution and leading members of the Catholic community to deprive the Institution of a valuable portion of its play-ground for the purpose of constructing an aquarium.

"This action of Government, apart from being diametrically opposed to its avowed policy of making available to the public open grounds and playing fields to the fullest extent possible constitutes a flagrant act of unfair discrimination and injustice against the Catholic Gymkhana and the Catholic Community, singling out, as it does, this institution amongst all others for the execution of a project at the sacrifice of this institution and of the community it represents.

"INJUSTICE TO COMMUNITY"

"This meeting is emphatically of the opinion that the objects served by the proposed aquarium are of less urgency and less importance than those served by this Institution.

"It is also of the opinion that the proposed aquarium could easily be located by the Government at some other site probably more suitable, instead of depriving an existing Institution of its amenities and thereby strangling its very existence as well as its sporting activities.

"This meeting therefore protests against the said action of Government and appeals to Government to reconsider the matter and revoke its decision and thus redress a grave injustice to the Community".

DECISION BY ADVISERS

I have quoted the resolution in toto to put the case of the Gymkhana before the public in a fair and square manner. Now let me point out at the outset that the decision to take over the ground in question was made by the Advisers to the Governor long before the Congress Ministry came into power. It only remained for the latter to translate it into action. Still the Minister in charge, Shri Morarji Desai, was willing to reconsider the matter when approached by the representatives of this institution. As a matter of fact, I had arranged a meeting between the two parties concerned. The Gymkhana was represented by Dr. Jos. Alban DeSouza, Ex-Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Clement Pereira, President of the Gymkhana, Leon De Souza their General Secretary, and Lourdes Pereira, Hon. Secretary of the B. P. H. A. I was also present

DEPUTATION TO MINISTER DESAI

The Minister gave the representatives a patient hearing and discussed with them at length all the alternatives suggested by them. He pointed out that all the vacant plots at the Kennedy Sea Face had been sold out and there was none available for the purpose. Then remained the last alternative—the Charni Road Gardens. Although this area belonged to the Government it was given over to the Municipality for maintaining it as a public garden. Nevertheless, he said that if the Municipality had no objection he may use a portion of the garden for the proposed aquarium.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE

Shri S. K. Patil, Leader of the Congress Municipal Party, was willing to accommodate the Gymkhana by allowing a portion of the said garden for the construction of the aquarium. Unfortunately the experts gave the opinion that the place was unsuitable for the purpose owing to the proximity of the Railway lines. Consequently the Minister had no other option than confirm the decision of his predecessor. I am one with the Gymkhana in regard to their complaint against acquisition of sporting fields few as they are in Bombay, for purposes other than sport. In fact that was the reason which impelled me to arrange the meeting with the Minister and even join the Deputation.

But I cannot support their contention that acquirement of their playground constitutes a flagrant act of unfair discrimination and injustice against the Catholic Gymkhana and the Catholic community. There was no question of singling out this institution of the community for the sacrifice.

The reason for the acquirement as Mr. Desai frankly pointed out in his outspoken manner, was that this plot was the least used for sporting purposes. He said that he passed by that ground every day and had never seen it being used.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

In the past I had occasions to refer to this ground and the inactivity of the Gymkhana in these columns of course those who were responsible for the idleness are now out of it. Efforts were being made by the newcomers to instil life and activity into it. It is rather unfortunate that they should have their hands tied when they were about to embark on a forward policy. But Mr. Morarji has given them an assurance that they have the use of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana ground nearby which is now being shared by the City Police with the College. This may turn out to be a blessing in disguise, because this is a much bigger ground than the one they have lost—even though they will be a sharer of it. But all the grounds in the world will be of no avail to them or their community, unless they take full advantage of what they have got at their disposal.

B.P.H.A. GROUND

Now talking about the Catholic Gymkhana ground, I am reminded of the ground which the B.P.H.A. has lost. May I point out that the fate of this ground also was decided by the Advisers Government when the President of the Association, Sir Ivor Taunton, was one of the Advisers? We had a grouse too when we lost it. But we have now a more commodious place in the Churchgate Reclamation, where we will be able to build a Club House of our own in addition to permanent stands etc.

For some reason or other the question of actual transfer of the ground has been delayed. It seems that some other institution is trying to have a finger in the pie. But considering the fact that hockey is a winter game and no other winter game is possible on the same ground, we hope that the Government will make a prompt decision in favour of the B. P. H. A. Our only regret is that it has not been possible to take full advantage of the rains in preparation of the playing field. Needless to mention, the old ground will be available to the B.P.H.A. for the next season.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA'S GROUSE. "INJUSTICE TO COMMUNITY." DECISION BY ADVISERS. DEPUTATION TO MINISTER DESAI. NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE. A BLESSING IN DISGUISE. B.P.H.A. GROUND.

IS IT TRUE?

That two of the Indian cyclists achieved the great feat of finishing third in heats between three competitors at Zurich?

That Reuter omitted to mention the distance or time between the second and the third because the judges and time-keepers had gone to sleep in the meanwhile?

That the performances of the other two have remained unreported out of sheer respect for India's feelings?

That the donors to the Cyclists Tour Fund are satisfied that the Indians had the honour of racing with the world's best—even though they appeared like novices?

That the Indian cricket tour in England is an unqualified success, according to Arthur Gilligan, because they failed to win a single Test?

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CREATES SKIN-BEAUTY
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Yes, because Rexona actively encourages and protects skin-health—the only true basis of skin-loveliness—Rexona can genuinely claim to create skin-beauty. How does Rexona do this? It does this because it is medicated with a special skin-antiseptic called Cadyl and because Rexona's profuse *quick-starting* lather is able to carry this soothing, purifying Cadyl deep into every pore of the skin, to the places where skin troubles and blemishes most frequently start.

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Every member of the family will appreciate the special properties of this lovely, green, quick-lathering soap . . . the women because of its active influence on skin-beauty . . . the men because they of all people know the vital importance of always keeping a healthy skin. And there is no better, safer soap for Baby. Rexona's gentle, medicated lather soothes irritation, protects against chafing and soreness, keeps Baby's skin cool and comfortable. The whole family should use Rexona regularly to make sure of skin-health.

★CADYL, in Rexona, is a special compound of antiseptic, healing and nourishing oils that have a powerful influence on the health of the skin. The soothing and protecting action of Cadyl is scientifically recognised and recommended.

USE REXONA OINTMENT for cuts, sores, eczema, ulcers, pimples, rashes, blisters, ringworm, blackheads and all skin blemishes. Though supplies are limited, most dealers have a few of the famous triangular tins.

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Welcome Home FLIT SOLDIER!

FRESH FROM HIS CONQUEST OF disease in the fly and bug infested areas of Europe and the mosquito-ridden jungles of the South Pacific, the Flit soldier is acclaimed defender of the health of the fighting men of the United Nations.

We shall be glad to welcome nome the Flit soldier. But his relentless war against flies, mosquitoes and other dangerous insects—his job of protecting your health and that of your family—will go on.

This means that Flit—with the familiar figure of the Flit soldier on the yellow and black tin—will be available when and where you want it.

Ask for—and be sure you get FLIT. Do not accept any substitutes for FLIT. Remember, if the soldier is not on the container, it is not FLIT.

FLIT

GF 67

FLIT—DEADLY TO INSECTS, HARMLESS TO HUMANS

Let us talk it over—

In the global holocaust was burnt among many other things our celluloid impression of the New World Instead of doubting the veracity of that Hollywood-make, we rather clung to the make-believe world. in which all men seemed handsome and chivalrous and the women so sprightly, beautiful and kind!

But the prestige of these true sons of Adam was severely damaged by the Pearl Harbour debacle. During the hour of need in our country, we vainly hoped to catch the Great American's-F. D. R's-voice rising clear from the mutual wooings of Imperialistic Western Powers. Weeks and months passed by. Then came to our shores by the thousand swaggering gum-chewing doughboys. And what a revelation it was! They were just like the hundreds of other white boys parading our streets in khaki and running amuck with the gharries and taxis!! And we wondered whether they too would call ours a land of snakes, sadhus and devadasis like their early predecessor, the Gutter Inspector, Miss Mayo?

* * *

But no, we needn't worry on that score. For here comes good news. At least the women of the United States are giving a good account of themselves. The U. S. branch of the Women's International League of Peace has come out with an open denunciation of Jan Smuts' anti-Indian Ghetto Bill in South Africa. And there's nothing surprising about the women's truly democratic attitude towards the South African problem. If we look to the recent history of American civilization we are pleasantly surprised to see that at times the women have been more progressive in their outlook than their men. And quite naturally so because the men have always been too much engrossed in the pursuit of the almighty dollar to bother about social or civic reforms.

Of particular interest to us at this juncture is the important role which the women have played in the Anti-Slavery Movement in their country. To-day more than half of the world's down-trodden humanity looks with pride and respect to women like Pearl Buck and Eleanor Roosevelt who have been champions of their cause. But a century ago the lot of such humanitarian women was most unenviable. In 1837, when the women called the first national convention of women on Anti-Slavery, they were booed and attacked by violent mobs while the police showed no intention of coming to their rescue. However, the women carried the day and began their actual work in this field. As a recognition of their work the U. S. included three women in its delegation to the World Anti-Slavery Conference of London held in 1840. The assembly of great men felt outraged by the presence of the weaker-sex and so did not allow them to take part in the proceedings!!

* * *

In this episode were sown the seeds of the Women's Movement. The three women delegates to the London conference founded the first Women's Rights Convention in 1848 to remove the many disabilities from which women suffered. Thus the women found their own cause aligned with that of the Negroes who were subjected to most inhuman treatment and racial discrimination though the pledge of American Independence said that all men were equal.

It's now more than a century that the Women's Movement was started in the United States of America and yet it hasn't reached the fulfilment in all the forty-six States. Same is the case with another cause dear to them—the Anti-Slavery Movement. We know that slavery is no more lawful but still racialism is quite militant under the very nose of the statue of Liberty! It is a very heartening sign indeed that the U. S. women should condemn racialism of South African Whites. It remains to be seen whether these women will tell General Smuts that they are not prepared to send their brothers, sons, and husbands to win another war for White Men's Supremacy!

—*Leela.*

Madame Bidault Says

Feminine Touch Means Better Govt.

(In An Interview With Michael Pearson)

A government's efficiency is increased by the inclusion of women because they are more practical than men. So thinks Madame Bidault, wife of France's Premier.

In her small, simply-furnished room in the Bidault's magnificent Louis XVI house on the Quai D'Orsay, this charming ex-professional diplomat spoke with conviction on the role of women in politics.

"Women", said the dark, curly-haired woman who worked secretly for the Resistance during the Vichy days, "have a better grasp of the more concrete, down-to-earth subjects, while men are more gifted for higher politics. Women understand the basic problems of life much better than men—things like food and houses and all the other items that make up domestic policy.

Madame Bidault, wife of the M. R. P. Premier of France, and a diplomat in her own right.

"In just the same way, I believe they make better counsellors and secretaries in the Diplomatic service but I do not think they can hope to emulate men as ambassadors or ministers. At the moment, incidentally, there is a woman in each of the three most important French Embassies—London, Washington and Moscow." Madame Bidault herself was, as Suzy Borel, the first woman to enter the French Diplomatic Service.

The women of France, said Madame Bidault, since they have been granted the vote, have become a political power that cannot be treated lightly.

Women Maquis

"In the provinces," she said, there is a small army of women—women who have lost husbands, brothers, fathers, lovers—who regard the future of their country as their direct concern and not just the business of the men as has been the French custom in the past. During the Occupation they fought alongside the men in the Resistance Movement. They were ready to die—many of them did die—for what they believed to be right. They are still ready to do the same thing.

"Driven by ideals and memories, they are passionate, active and courageous and, in the case of MRP (the left Catholic Party), together with the youth element, they contribute a great deal to the strength of the Party.

"It is interesting and surprising to drive through the French towns at election time, as I did with my husband, and to see what a part very great is played by women in the Campaigns and on the candidature lists. In Grenoble, for instance, it was a woman who was leading MRP, a woman who, like so many others, had lost her husband in the Resistance Movement."

Home Need Not Suffer

"This political interest is a novelty for France. Until the war it was a sphere which was regarded as a masculine monopoly. Even in the world of politicians, women played very little part in the lives of their husbands. For instance, the Radicals were anti-clerical, but their wives were still to be seen at Mass.

Of course, certain women in history have been reputed to have taken a part in politics but personally, with only one exception that I can think of at the moment, I believe they were all led by motives no nobler than personal ambition."

Madame Bidault told me that she saw no reason why a woman's home should suffer because she had a political career. "The home is to a woman what a business or a profession is to a man," she explained. "Many men do both—so can a woman. I know a lot of Society women who have no profession and I know a lot who have and it seems to me that, if anything the latter spend more time in their homes than the former. Nor do I believe that the fact that women are more free today can be blamed for the increase in divorce figures throughout the world. It is merely a question of a loss of faith.

"That is what the world needs today—faith!"

Women's Page

BLITZ-TIME GIRLS FACE PEACE TIME TRAFFIC

When Cable and Wireless again faced the peace-time problems of quick turn-over for news and messages, they remembered the National Fire Service motorcycle despatch riders—the girls who had ridden through bomb-craters and amid falling shrapnel during the terrifying days and nights of the London blitz.

These girls, they knew had what it took—courage, swiftness and stamina—to maintain a quick flow of messages between the fourteen London branch offices of the Company. And in October of last year, the Company formed the first London group of girl despatch riders from the motorcycle squad of the N.F.S.

From six to eight of these energetic youg women—their ages ranging from 21 to 32—handle well over two thousand messages a day without accidents or other delays. They wear the company's uniform, consisting of tunic, breeches and crash helmets. The helmets are a "must" from the safety point of view, and the Responsible Officer Mr. F. H. Trevett, will not allow this rule to be infringed regardless of the girls' protests that the helmets are "sissy" and what's worse for any girl—unbecoming!

90 per cent of the girls' work is between the London branch offices while private cables constitute the balance. They work in shifts from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Five of the girls return from a trip together. The depatcher can tell within a minute how long each journey will take.

CONQUEST OVER BLINDNESS

"THE BLIND IN INDIA AND ABROAD", by Subodh Chandra Roy, Foreword by Mrs. Maie Casey—Published by the University of Calcutta—1944: Pages I-XIXx255—Octavo: Paper Cover. Price—Rs. 3/-

The book is a short autobiography-cum—a campaign for the cause of the blind in India. In its first function, it shows how Mr. Roy, himself a blind man, has made a conquest over blindness; in its second function it gives evidence to the fact that if the potentialities of the blind are used in congenial and conducive environments, they can become happy and contributive members of society. As the book is a collection of his interviews, writings, speeches, short accounts of travels and other activities to ameliorate the conditions of the tremendous and needy blind population of our country, it shows the author's abilities as a writer, speaker and a broadcaster.

Mr. Roy is a successful scholar and traveller, inspite of his physical blindness. At the time of writing the book, he was a lecturer at the Calcutta University. He is now on the staff of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. Mr. Roy is a glowing example of the philosophy that 'obstacles can be overcome'. He sets forth in the pages of his book the well-accepted theory in other advanced countries that the blind are capable of becoming self-supporting and contributive citizens, if proper opportunities are offered them. In our country the handicapped groups are afforded very meagre facilities. It is hoped that Mr. Roy's book, which gives his personal and firsthand experiences, will open the eyes of the public and the Government to this great social and educational need. It should prove to be inspirational to many who are handicapped in some way or ways.

In other advanced countries, there are many blind authors who have written on general subjects and also on the specialised welfare work and education of the blind. Mr. Roy has the unique distinction of being the first blind Indian author, contributing to this specialised field. Reading through the intersting pages of this document, one can anticipate a fuller and larger auto-biography from him, so that he can also claim the title of the 'Karsten Ohnsted' of India. Every reader should be grateful to the auther for his fine book which has a mass of information and inspiration in it.

One must also appreciate the low price of the book in spite of the fact that this publication was hurried through the press in three months when there was an acute scar city of and a severe control on paper. One can, however, look forward to its publishers for a more attractive production, when it goes for a second printing or edition.

R.M.H.

KRIPALANI ON CONGRESS

Indian National Congress, By Acharya *J. B. Kripalani:* (Vora and Co. Publishers Ltd. Bombay 2) Re. 1.

Why is one a member of Congress? Why is Congress a "national organisation"? In what way does it differ from previous efforts to obtain freedom, recorded in history? What is its conception of "national independence"? What are its activities directed to "social justice"? What in its view are its implications? What view does it hold about "international cooperation"? Where does it stand as regards "communism" and "socialism"? What is its contribution to "unity"? Has Congress any, and if so, what "programme"?

These and other important and vital questions arise in the minds of pro and anti-Congressites alike. The answers to all these are given in the 65 pages of this book, which besides contains an acute and critical analysis of the Congress movement and the several groups within

Whither India?

The Question: Whither India. By *M. A. F. Coelho, Rs.* 5-14. *Messrs Thacker and Co. Ltd. Bombay Foreword by Dr. John McKenzie.*

The book purposes to show which way the dynamic of Indian history works. At the end of his study the author concludes that the feeling among the various communities, notwithstanding their differences, is growing that they are people bound for a common destiny. India bids fair to emerge as a nation from the present turmoil. The author points out that the position of the Muslims has been secured by the Mission in three ways: the centre is made relatively weak with reference to the provinces; provinces can combine for a common endeavour; no major communal issue affecting the Muslims can be decided without a majority of their members present, voting in favour of it. The author considers that undue weakening of the centre is a defect in the Scheme. The author calls for broadmindedness, a healthy outlook and a realisation of the fact that in the modern world there is no place for obsessing anachronisms. The author suggests that the Muslim League should include non-Muslims in the League.

The author considers an interim government possible, but is extremely gloomy as to what will happen when the British leave India. From the introduction of Prohibition in Bombay, the author deduces that democracy in its true sense is not workable in India. The blurb tells the reader that "the author made legal history by his judgment in the Bombay Prohibition case declaring the Congress Prohibition measure as illegal." The author states that his decision "was hailed throughout the world, as a landmark in India's legal history". The author feels bitterly at having a bill for his share of the Riot Tax being presented to him although he was then a Magistrate. "The Sophia College incident" to which the author devotes a number of pages, "has been a great eye-opener to many". "The Travancore affair", has disturbed him also.

In order to save itself from a catastrophe, the author passionately adjures this country to maintain friendly relations with Britain inasmuch as "the British connections with India have not only helped the internal reconstruction of the country, but have also forged a link between Britain and India, which, if maintained and strengthened, would bring the East and the West into such a pleasing combination as would, in the fulness of time, make its powerful contribution to the development of the world spirit".

it, written with first-hand knowledge and in the light of the history of India and foreign countries. The book states the Congress philosophy and policy and the motivating force behind it. The book will help to remove honest misapprehensions and to understand Congress in true perspective. It incidently shows the contribution that Congress wishes, and prepares India to make, to world peace. N.H.P.

POLITICS OF CHARKHA

Politics of Charkha, By Acharya *J. B. Kripalani* (Vora and Co. Publishers Ltd. Bombay 2) Re.1-4.

Why is the new World Order sought to be based on the Charkha, which to some is a source of irritation and derision? The author gives numerous reasons. Here are some of them. Because, in economic, it implies decentralisation as against centralised production. Centralised production involves child and woman labour, long hours of work, unhygienic surroundings, low wages, exploitation and break-up of family life. Further, the Charkha is a subsidiary industry that helps during the idle periods in agriculture. Until India is independent, industrialisation has to remain subject to foreign controls in power-politics and economics. Charkha products, to that extent, free the country from foreign exploitation. It offers ample scope for human ingenuity, skill, initiative and a free choice in a variety of congenial occupations. Periodic price crises, as also strikes, are absent in village industries. It is practical socialism i.e. economic equality based on human dignity, ever expanding cooperation and nonviolence. It signifies genuine non-communal democracy. The book is a powerful and reasoned exposition of the philosophy of the Charkha-movement in India.N.H.P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

How are you usually greeted by the elders—by the friends of your parents and by your relatives? Probably, something like this: "You are getting a big boy, aren't you?" "What beautiful curly hair!" "A nice little lad, indeed!" "The girlie's eyes are marvellous, aren't they?" Each greeting is accompanied by a condescending manner, a sugar-sweet tone of voice, and a basic lack of sincerity, all of which, I am sure, do not deceive you one bit.

The curly-headed bonny little baby buries her head in her mother's sari and refuses to emerge until the admirer of her curly hair has passed on down the street. She is not trying to be coy. She is downright ill at ease. One's hair is one's personal property, and conversation about it is embarrassing. Children suffer from self-consciousness just as we elders do. It should not be hard for most of the elders to remember this and speak accordingly.

* * *

Supposing there is a friend of your parents come to spend a week-end in your house. I do not know if he is as much "chummy" with you—but he could profitably do so by using the same , kind of approach as he would to an adult he was meeting for the first time. He should really learn what some of your interests are—at least know what most children of your age are interested in.

If he cannot find out whether you have a particular fondness for 'planes or radios or Diesel engines, or any one of the mechanical wonders that modern youngsters become attached to, he may just play safe by conversing about all of them, or about other children, or about animals, or about toys. He can meet you on any ground so long as that ground can be shared by people of your particular age.

* * *

Second in nuisance value to the silly greeters" are those who talk above children. These are the people who conversationally ignore the existence of children. Conversation is scaled to the adults who are present; the child is left dangling. An occasional word may sound vaguely familiar to him but the balance of the conversation is entirely foreign. His only escape from such an unbearable situation is to go to sleep or to perform some anti-social act which will bring him some attention and, incidentally some conversation he can understand.

Third in the list are those people who may be called "talk-arounders." Various devices are used. There is the familiar one of spelling out words that the child mustn't hear; also the lapsing into some other language for a few phrases. These are examples of the methods to which we adults stoop to take advantage of children. How do the victims feel about it? Much as we ourselves would feel if two people used a similar technique on us. Fourth and perhaps most offensive are the people who talk beneath children. These are the people responsible for "baby-talk."

* *

What must a sensible child think of such silliness? If these people could listen to the conversation between adults and children in a nursery school for an hour, they would discover that children really can understand and speak the plain language, and unadulterated.

Last but by no means least are the plain "bores" who consider conversation with a child a one-sided affair with the child doing all the listening. Surely these people have never listened long enough to hear the lovely rhythm and good common sense that flows from the mouths of children!

* * *

'Twas but a breath—
And yet the fair, good name was wilted;
And friends, once fond, grew cold and stilted,

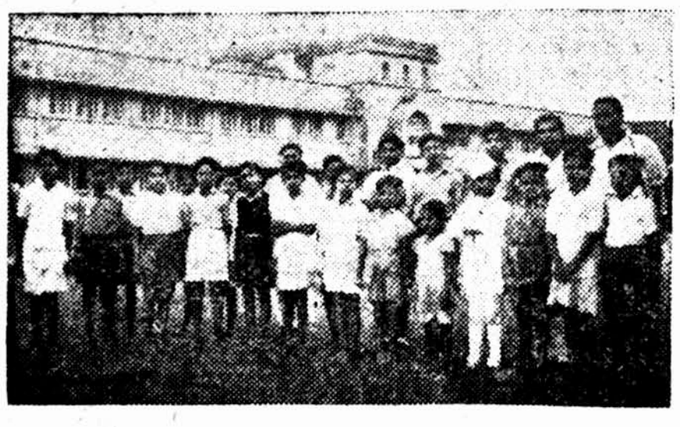
And life was worse than death.
One venomed word,
That struck its coward, poisoned blow
In craven whispers, hushed and low—
And yet the wide world heard!

'Twas but one whisper—one,
That muttered low, for very shame,
The thing the slanderer dare not name—
And yet its work was done.
A hint so slight,

And yet so mighty in its power
A human soul in one short hour
Lies crushed beneath its blight!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 52



Boys and Girls of the Bhulechwar Balkan-ji-Bari visit the New Gujarat, Andheri recently.

LIFE: Mystery Of Mysteries

By Waldemar Kaempffert
IN 'NEW YORK TIMES' MAGAZINE

What has been thus far discovered in atomic physics is only a crude beginning. There is far more in the atom than energy. It holds the secret of nature. The great task of science is to unlock that secret. When that happens the stars, the universe, man, life will have a new meaning.

Already the gift of atomic energy has compelled us to revise our conception of matter, so that we have to think of electrons and nuclei, of lumps of dirt and glasses of water packed with energy. It may lead us to the answers to hundreds of problems concerning the nature of life. How does an acorn evolve into an oak or a chicken from an egg? How does the brain think? What are instincts? Just how does a wound heal? What is it in a microbe that makes it split it two again, again, and again, and thus preserve the species indefinitely? Just how do we convert a piece of beefsteak or a glass of milk into tissue and energy?

Such questions are as old as man, and for centuries scientists have been groping for the answers. And when the answers come they will startle us, just as did the explosions of two atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And we shall be startled, not because of the practical value of the answers, but because of the new control over nature that will be acquired.

What is life? There is no good definition. We know only that an orderly structure, like an egg, produces another but more highly developed structure like a hen. Order creates order in some mysterious way. That is not the way of inanimate matter, like iron or clay.

The Great Secret

The scientists have been telling us for generations that the universe is running down like a clock, which means that order gives way to disorder. But life is different. It is not immune from what is called the "law of entropy," the law which says that wound clocks inevitably run down, that heat falls from a high to a low place, that energy dissipates itself. Life for a time manages to stave off this "heat death," this law of disorder, and to produce order from order. How?

This problem of life is the profoundest that confronts science. Somehow science must link what it has found out about inanimate matter with microbes, birds and men. We are all composed of atoms —the very atoms that make the sun and the stars shine, the very atoms found in everything on this earth. So why not apply the knowledge gained by tearing bits of gold, iron uranium apart and thus discover how an embryo comes into being and develops into a man, who can make another embryo which will develop into another man? It sounds not too difficult, and yet science is baffled.

Irwin Schroedinger, Nobel laureate in physics, has applied himself to this problem. To him the way an embryo develops into a man is the most fascinating of all problems in science—far more fascinating than releasing energy from uranium-235 or plutonium. He is amazed at what happens when fruit-fly eggs are bombarded by X-rays. Monstrosities develop—flies with red eyes, flies that are hairy and flies that are naked, flies that have no wings, flies with marked abnormalities. And these flies, if they survive, all breed true, which means that the offsprings are just like their parents. Something happened to the invisible genes in the germ plasm of the bombarded flies, the genes being to life what atoms are to a metal or gas.

Jumps In Dark

Now these genes are contained in little packages called chromosomes because they are visible under a microscope when they are stained with the right dye. The genes are undoubtedly complex molecules, so that we have to deal with them physically and chemically. The X-rays (heat will do it too) upset the molecular structure of the gene, and the new structure gives the germplasm new potentialities, so that such monstrosities are born.

Yet this does not explain why the chromosomes of a father or a mother—the chromosomes that contain the genes—should neatly divide, so that some features of the father and some of the mother's are passed on to children. Nor does it explain why some characteristics are "sex-linked," as the biologists call them, so that the bleeding sickness (hemophilia) and color-blindness, though carried by daughters, appear only in sons. Schroedinger has approached this problem mathematically and also from the standpoint of the quantum theory, which explains why atoms in an electric lamp's filament give off light when they are heated by a current.

It seems to him that heat is the explanation—heat that makes molecules move faster and sometimes upsets their structure. He regards the chromosome as a giant molecule, a sort of highly complicated crystal, which can reproduce itself. This is a new way of looking at life, a useful way which the biochemist and the biophysicist may find worth pursuing. It is the best approach that we have, because it makes it possible to apply the new knowledge of the atom to explain life.

Yet Schroedinger has to admit that if this orderly complicated crystal, this gene, can produce a much more complicated and orderly horse or man, order must be fed to it from the outside. Otherwise it would be merely an aggregation of atoms which would run down like a clock. And yet where are we when we are presented with this approach to the mystery of life! We find ourselves facing a granite wall which we have not even chipped. The genes and chromosomes contain what Schroedinger calls a "code script," that gives orders which are carried out. And because we can't read the script as yet we know virtually nothing of growth, nothing of life.

Breaking Shell

Suppose that with Schroedinger's hint a chemist finally succeeds in synthetizing protein, which is the very basis of all life. The late Dr. Emil Fischer spent most of his life in trying to piece molecules of proteins together. He never approached a synthetic white of egg, but he headed scientists in the right direction. The proteins are all built of amino acids. With thirty musical notes countless millions of songs, operas and symphonies can be composed. Similarly these amino acids can be made to produce multimillions of proteins. What is the process whereby nature picks out just the right amino acids to make such melodies as cells and viruses, not to mention such symphonies as animals that crawl, run and fly?

Some day protein will be synthetized. The first success will be utterly unimportant to the man who eats in a cafeteria, because the compound will probably cost almost as much as radium. But out of that success will come less expensive synthetic foods for delicate stomachs—food which nature never made, food which will make it possible to deal with gastric disorders with a competence physicians have as yet failed to acquire. Probably advertisements will proclaim the virtues of Jones' Protex ("no bone, no sinews, no waste—100 per cent muscle-building protein"), which will be made in vats as huge as a brewery's and which will cost per pound perhaps twice as much as turkey.

Hand in hand with this work will go biochemical research which is at present partly concerned with the composition of cells and viruses, which are mostly protein. Already bits of living protoplasm have been picked apart. But when the parts are put together again the result is —what? A laboratory mudpie, something utterly meaningless. There are electrical forces at work in a cell, and they too must be mastered, just as the energy in the atom has been partly mastered, if life is ever to be created in the laboratory.

First Step

A beginning will probably be made with the viruses. Whether or not these are really alive is still the subject of controversy. They have been crystallized. But the crystals must touch life to become alive themselves. Put a crystal of the tobacco-mosaic virus on a leaf and a whole field of tobacco succumbs to the disease as if to a creeping fire. It will be a tremendous step when the first virus is synthetized and inoculated to lay experimental animals low with smallpox, infantile paralysis, measles, mumps, influenza, or any one of about thirty virus diseases. And medicine will know how to deal with such diseases more effectively than it does now. As it is, so widespread a virus disease as influenza is no more understood than is cancer.

The next step will be the creation of a simple cell, but only after more is known about surface tension and electrical forces. When that step is taken the resultant sensation will eclipse that of atomic energy. "Professor H. Z. Haskell Creates Living Matter," the headlines will read. "Sees First Artificial Cell Multiply and Feed. All Tests for Life Fully Met."

No man will be able to do much more for centuries after that. The reason is that evolution enters. There are no short cuts from simple cells to whales and men. There is nothing for it but to let the cell evolve, carefully nurtured like a flame by generations of scientifically trained vestal virgins in some richly endowed temple of science. Attempts will be made to speed up the process with X-rays, cosmic rays, heat, colchicine and other chemicals. Evolution will be subjected to its first crucial test.

One-Eyed Fish

Experiments in directing evolution are being made now. Very shortlived one-eyed fish have been produced in this crude way. (So have fruit flies which are monstrosities.) It is the geneticist, the student of heredity, who is engaged in such work. He is not thinking of giving us a higher type of man, yet that will be the practical outcome of his experimenting and theorizing centuries hence. As yet, only a few simple facts about heredity are known—how malformations are passed on, what the appearance of children born of parents who are both blue-eyed, blond and tall or brown-eyed, straight-haired and squat is likely to be, how one or two forms of mental disease are transmitted.

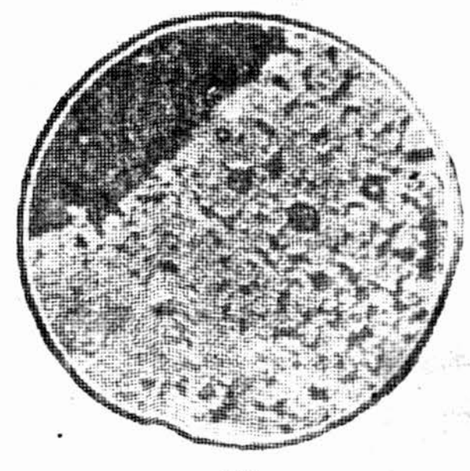
When genetics is elevated to the rank of an exact science man will be able to take his own physical destiny in hand. Much of the hereditary disease in the world will be wiped out. The term "socially fit," as the eugenists use it, will acquire a new meaning, with the result that marriage will be even more the concern of the state than it is. An exact science of genetics will make it possible to improve the quality of the human race and do away with idiocy, epilepsy, diabetes and a hundred other afflictions which are passed on from generation to generation.

All this slowly accumulating knowledge of genetics is connected with the problem of growth. We have only the crudest notion of the way cells differentiate—that is, how they form arms, ears, noses, eyes of the right size and shape and put them in the right places. Here we have another mystery as profound as atomic energy was until uranium was bombarded with neutrons and the uranium bomb was produced. Suppose that mystery were clarified. Cancer would cease to be an ugly menace; for cancer is simply an uncontrolled growth of ordinary cells. It would even be possible to produce entirely new forms of animals and plants—animals with more succulent meat, vegetables and fruits of a size and flavor now unknown.

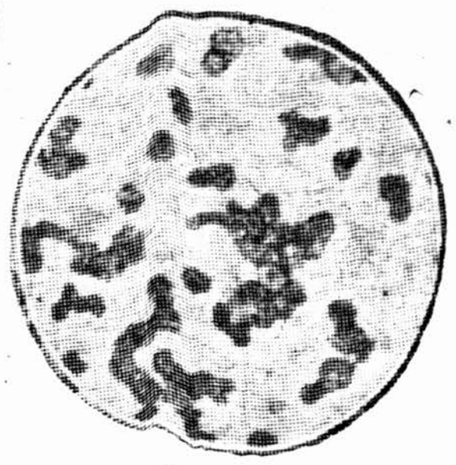
Closely associated with growth is the chemistry of vegetation. How is it that a mere seedling is able to take water and a few mineral salts from the ground, sprout and then convert the gases of the atmosphere into sugar and starch with the aid of sunlight? And how does it produce chlorophyl, its green "blood"? It is true that with the aid of ultraviolet light, like that of the sun, starch and sugar have been synthe-

(Continued on Page 6)

The Beginnings Of Life



Virus



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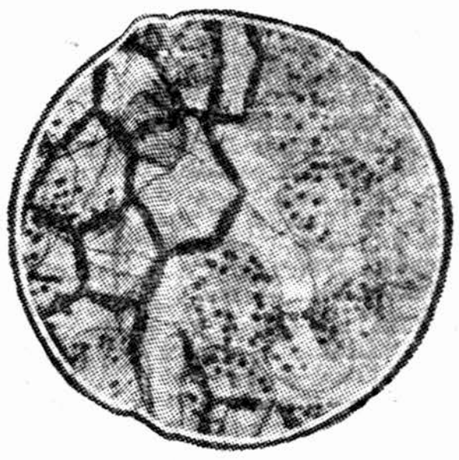
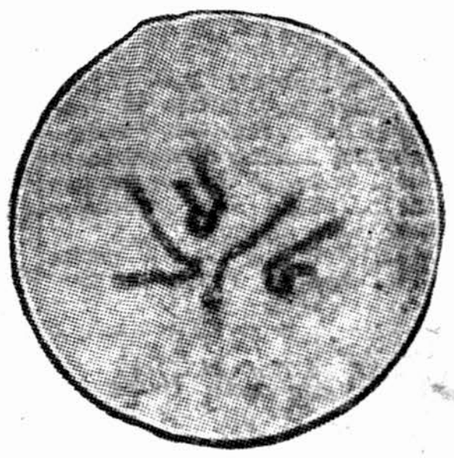


Influenza Virus



Chromosomes

As they appear through the Microscope

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Newsreel

SIMLA, August 25: Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, newly-appointed member of the Interim Government, was brutally stabbed, narrowly escaped death. The culprits are alleged to have been some fanatically-inclined Muslims who were incensed with Sir Shafaat for joining the Interim Government against the mandate of the League.

CALCUTTA, August 25: The Viceroy tours riot areas in Calcutta, discusses situation with Governor and local leaders.

MADRAS, Aug. 25: Strike on South Indian Railway starts.

MADURA, August 25: Police open fire on an 'unruly' crowd of workers.

POONA, August 25: Clerks of Military Accounts Department threaten strike.

MADURA, August 26: Police use tear gas to disperse women strikers.

KABUL, August 25: American engineers reported building roads and other means of communications in Afghanistan as a part of the "general American strategy of building military bases round Russia".

BATAVIA: Eight out of 9 Sultans, the pro-Imperialist autocrats of Sumatra, were reported to have been killed "because of their loyalty to the Dutch and opposition to the Republican struggle". (Indian Princes, please note!)

BOMBAY, August 27: J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of Tatas, speaking at the Annual General Meeting opposed the "apparent trend of public opinion in the country in favour of nationalisation of basic and other industries" — including the steel industry!

DACCA, August 27: So far 23 killed and 65 injured in communal rioting.

DELHI, August 27: Rowdy Leaguers raided the office of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the organization of nationalist Muslim divines, burnt books and records. Jamiat leaders received telephone calls threatening them with murder.

BOMBAY, August 29: 'Id' passes peacefully—under Police protection!

*

More About Calcutta

After the horror and frightfulness of the riots—or civil war?—Calcutta is slowly, painfully returning to some sort of normalcy, though still there is tenseness and hatred in the air, and assaults-by-knives have been substituted by attacks-by-words, as recriminations and mutual accusations fly thick and fast.

It will take months, perhaps years, for the wounds of Calcutta to be healed. The real magnitude of the tragedy has yet to be assessed. In course of time we will know roughly how many were killed and how many wounded as also the total value of the property destroyed and damaged. But who will sit down to compute the balance-sheet of humanity, the loss of the graces and finer values of human life, the destruction of the entire edifice of social and civic relationships, the ravages of the unholy epidemics of hatred and violence and lust on the soul of man? Who will assess the extent of the damage done to the cause of India's unity and India's freedom?

It is not only that it is easier to count dead bodies than murdered values, easier to assess the damage done to a building than the damage done to the instincts of humanity, but (unfortunately) very little attention is being paid to the deeper, psychological and (in the context of our anti-imperialist struggle) political issues involved in the Calcutta tragedy.

It was Mahatma Gandhi who taught us that Freedom that is won through bloodshed and violence is not worth striving for, that such freedom would for ever remain tainted. It was he who, throwing considerations of political expediency to the winds withdrew the Non-co-operation movement at a time when the whole country was roused to a fever pitch of patriotic enthusiasm and freedom seemed well within our grasp—BECAUSE OF THE MURDER OF SOME POLICE CONSTABLES AT CHAURI CHAURA. The political wisdom of that step will for ever remain the subject of debate among the historians of India's freedom movement, but no one can fail to be moved by the lofty ethical and humanitarian greatness of such a gesture. Again it was Mahatma Gandhi who was so shocked by the death of a few Hindus and Muslims in the communal riots in Delhi and elsewhere after the withdrawal of the Non-Co-operation movement, that he staked his life itself and went on a fast to rouse the sentiment of unity and to purge the political atmosphere of the poison of fratricidal warfare.

But can one say that the ten thousand deaths in Calcutta and all the attendant horror and degradation of humanity moved Gandhiji in the same significant and dynamic manner as Chauri Chaura or the comparatively minor Delhi riots. As one who is completely convinced that Gandhiji is the greatest living moral teacher of mankind, the most hopeful single influence for the restoration of peace and sanity in the world, I expected that the horror and shame of Calcutta would evoke from him one of those historic moral gestures for which he is justly famous. I expected that the apostle of non-violence and love would personally take up this challenge of the forces of violence and hatred, and go to Calcutta to use his moral influence to restore peace and sanity to that unhappy, demented city. An article in "Harijan", however strong and unequivocal its condemnation of the Calcutta happenings, can hardly be equal to the effect that Gandhiji's presence in Calcutta would have produced. It will always remain a source of mystery and wonder to me why Gandhiji failed to react as strongly to Calcutta as he did once to Chauri Chaura or Delhi, though the violence perpetrated in Calcutta was a thousand times more ferocious than on either of those two occasions. I can think of no plausible explanation—unless it be that the steadily worsening communal situation in our country, and the equally steadily mounting bitterness and hatred, have produced a sense of frustration, hopelessness and helplessness even in the indomitable soul of Mahatma Gandhi! And if that happens to be the case, then it is almost as great a tragedy as the carnage of Calcutta itself!

To Beg We Are Not Ashamed!

Indeed, it has been a source of great sorrow and humiliation for many of us that in this grim and shameful hour of our country's history, when two centuries of wily and evil imperialist policies produced the horror of Calcutta, our countrymen, even those who are steeped in the traditions of patriotism and the anti-imperialist struggle, were reduced to such a state of helplessness and demoralisation that they could think of no other way out but to appeal to and beg our imperialist rulers to come and save us—FROM OURSELVES! The moving appeals to come to Calcutta made by prominent Calcutta citizens like Sarat Babu did not go to Gandhiji or to Pandit Nehru, the Congress President and the would-be Head of the Interim Government, or Maulana Azad, or to Sardar Patel who, in a couple of days, will have the charge of law and order of the whole country, but to Viceroy Wavell—the representative of British imperialism! It was a gesture unworthy of the brother and heir of the redoubtable Subhas because it was a clear (however unwitting) endorsement of the British imperialists' claim that we Indians are incapable of maintaining the peace of our country and that but for their presence we would be reduced to bloodshed and anarchy.

Historically and in the ultimate analysis, the responsibility of what happened in Calcutta must be placed at the door of British imperialism which has used its power to divide us, to encourage every separatist and factional trend in Indian politics, to sow the seeds of disunity and disruption. The role that the British Governor of Bengal is no more above suspicion than that of the League Premier. But let there be heart-searching among ourselves, too. Have we and our leaders acted with the clear vision and dignity and self-respect that one should expect from patriots trained in the revolutionary tradition?

*

A Word To Mr. Jinnah

This writer and this department have never made any secret of our vital political differences with Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League. We do not expect the Qaid-e-Azam to pay any attention to what is written on this Page. And yet, when tens of thousands of lives are at stake, we cannot help making an appeal to the leader of the Muslim League whose word is law for millions of his followers and whose 'Yes' or 'No' can make all the difference between Peace and Civil War in this country.

Mr. Jinnah who, one ironically recalls, was once known as the 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity', and who was later to leave the Congress when that organisation bade good-bye to his favourite ideology of constitutional agitation, today recklessly talks of Direct Action. But, the sound and fury of his speeches notwithstanding, we know that fundamentally he is a man of peace who does not relish the idea of shedding blood—much less Muslim blood.

But does Mr. Jinnah realise that, in spite of him, his speeches and the still more inflammatory speeches of his 'chhota' League leaders are directly fanning the flames of communal passions? The Calcutta riots, the attack on Sir Shafa'at Ahmed Khan, the raids on the office of the 'Jamiat-ul-Ulema'—these are grim and more than eloquent danger-signals! Will not Mr. Jinnah take warning?

It is possible for the Qaid-e-Azam to disown responsibility for the violent actions of his irresponsible followers. But, in the name of all those ethical and moral values which Mr. Jinnah and every decent human being holds dear, we will beg him to ponder whether certain utterances of his—and, were particularly, of his lieutenants—are not capable of being interpreted as permission for, if not actual incitement to, violent attacks on Hindus and on nationalist Muslims? Here are a few examples:

(1) 'Quisling' and 'Traitor' are Mr. Jinnah's favourite words for those Muslims who owe allegiance to the Congress. Even respected and venerable personages like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madani are not spared such invective. Even in his correspondence with the Viceroy Mr. Jinnah not only compares nationalist Muslims to Quislings but also pointedly refers to the fact that in Britain Quislings like John Amery and 'Lord Haw-Haw' were sentenced to death for their treachery. We do not want to enter into a discussion as to who is a Quisling and who is not—but we honestly believe that such reckless remarks are taken literally by the fanatics who are led to think that it is a holy duty to exterminate the 'traitors'!

(2) League leaders like Qazi Mohamed Issa have been issuing threats to the nationalist Muslims to the effect that if they do not join the League within so many days they would be 'properly dealt with.' Is it surprising that certain fanatics concluded that a knife attack was the 'proper' way of dealing with a "traitor" like Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan?

(3) The word "Jehad" (which literally means a Holy War but which, in the vocabulary of Islamic theology, has an even more special significance) has been so freely and irresponsibly used of late by Muslim League speakers that unsophisticated laymen among the Muslims are quite liable to think that any and every attack on a Hindu or nationalist Muslim comes in the category of "jehad." It is pertinent to point out in this connection that the Calcutta riots were immediately preceded by highly inflammatory speeches declaring the imminence of "jehad", and speaker after speaker declared that the holy month of 'Ramzan' was traditionally the most auspicious time for starting a "jehad."

(4) Again, more than once it has been pointedly and threateningly stated from the Muslim League platform that the Muslims are not bound down by the "cowardly" and "bania-like" considerations of non-violence. No wonder fanatics and jingoes take that as an official sanction for their acts of violence!

Consider, Mr. Jinnah, how all this is leading the country—Hindus and Muslims alike—to a hell of fratricidal civil war of which the Calcutta riots were but one grim rehearsal. For, there is explosive material on the other side, too. Few Hindus are non-violent saints and no doubt there is as great a violent and irresponsible element among the Hindus as among the Muslims. Ignorance, poverty, ugly living conditions, frustration, religious fanaticism have all combined to make many of our countrymen easy prey for the violent communal passions.

Whoever might start the offensive, the Muslims stand to suffer as much as the Hindus from a civil war or communal rioting—as the Calcutta riots have demonstrated. Indeed, being in a minority, they are liable to suffer much more. Why, then, create a situation that spells nothing but disaster for the Muslims and Hindus alike, not to speak of putting our cause of freedom in jeopardy!

It is no use mincing matters. The example of Calcutta has conclusively proved that the "Direct Action" of the League is directed against the HINDUS—and not against the BRITISH, as is sometimes claimed by the Leaguers.

I assure Mr. Jinnah that I write this not to score a debating point against him and the League. Human lives,—millions and millions, Hindus and Muslims, men, women and children—are at stake. So, in all humility and all earnestness, I beseech the Qaid-e-Azam to pause and consider where his policy is leading him, the Muslims and the country, and once again hark back to the path of unity—

For the sake of ISLAM,
for the sake of INDIA—which this writer dares to hope Mr. Jinnah still loves!

AMERICA'S "LOST GENERATION"

THREE MILLION GIRLS DOOMED TO SPINSTERDOM

American girls in their late twenties are facing a grim situation. They passed the peak of their marriage eligibility while the war was still on and now find that the boys they dated before the war are coming back and marrying their younger sisters or not marrying at all.

Millions of these girls in their late twenties, of course, are marrying. But millions won't marry. Sociologists, says Dr. Clifford R. Adams, Directors of the Marriage Counselling Service at Pennsylvania state college and Author of "How to pick a mate", are now estimating that close to 4,000,000 American girls between 20 and 35 will never marry. They appear to be in a sort of "Lost Generation."

The war is partly responsible for their plight. American losses in World War II were more than six times greater than in World War I. In the past war about 325,000 American men were killed outright and at least that many more suffered such severe physical and mental injuries that they probably will never marry.

Another real factor, Dr. Adams pointed out, is that tens of thousands of American men married foreign girls while in service. And many American men are still abroad on occupation duty.

But in subtler ways, the war deprived more American girls of future husbands. They must face the fact that the older a man gets, the more he tends to marry a girl several years his junior, continues Dr. Adams.

For example, the average man of 25 would probable marry a girl of about 23. But suppose he was away four years while serving in the army, he is 29 and the girl he is likely to marry will be about 25 or perhaps only 23.

In normal times about ten percent of all American men stubbornly prefer bachelorhood to marriage. Now as a result of the war's intervention this number is rising to about 15 per cent of all eligible men in the United States. The practical effect of this is that a million American girls are deprived of a chance to marry.

When this number is added to the 650,000 who lost out because of war casualties and the 1,500,000 who lost out because they passed into their late twenties while the bulk of the U.S. men were away, it is found that a total of over 3,000,000 U.S. girls will go husbandless.

Patter - - - - - -

"Bittiful!"

By 'Asude

I have a piano in the house. It is a "bittiful" piano. But what is "Bittiful"? Read on, read on.

You have seen and heard a hundred pianos. But how much have you seen and known of their insides? I have,—a lot, I did not wish to, but the man from Calcutta made me. To lead you up to him, I have to tell you how the piano happened on me.

It happened in my home-town. A certain European couple were leaving for "Home" and they advertised a piano for sale. I understood that it was a very good piano and marked for Rs. 300/-. So I put Fifty Rupees in my pocket and drove up to the house. I regret to have to say that actually I had to pay more than Fifty Rupees for the thing.

The owner of the piano and his wife were pottering about the furniture and things also for sale with the distracted air so common on such occasions. As a sort of an overture, I touched a tableful of books and enquired about the price. There were a hundred of them, labelled -/8/- each. So I offered Rs. 10/- for the lot and my offer was "accepted." So far, so good.

Then I sauntered to the piano, gave it a quick up-and-down and asked them if the "thing" was really meant to be sold. They said "yes", and I congratulated them on their optimism and wished them luck. They countered with the information that a gentleman, an Army Major, had already offered Rs. 125/- for it and been refused.

The pair wanted to know if I wished to make a bid myself. I said "Yes, Forty Rupees." This seemed to choke the husband, and loosened the wife,—I mean it loosened her tongue. She told me a lot of things, mostly personal. So, I raised the bid to Fifty and then to Sixty. She threatened to call her husband who had already left the scene in disgust. I stopped her.

"Did the husband play the piano?" No. "Could he tell one note from another?" Again a doleful negative in reply. "Then what was the point in lugging him into this artistic talk? For a piano is not like a wardrobe almirah or a wash-basin." I said all this. She agreed. I raised the bid to Eighty-five and stuck there. I could see that the woman was thinking,—probably of the Major,—and so I told her a few things more.

I told her that she had the most beautiful eyes I had ever seen, and that if she sold the paino to me, those eyes would hover over the piano, every time I struck a chord. For *I* played the piano if her husband did not. The Army Major? Pooh! Bah! Was the instrument to add to the lumber of a mere Major's parlour or was it not a thing to take its rightful place of glory in a connoisseur's cottage?

All this was true. She *had* lovely eyes. And the Major, whom I knew very well, could neither play the piano nor had any "patter." So, she fell. The piano was mine for Eighty-five Rupees. There is neither space not time to tell you what the husband said when he returned to the scene nor what the Major said when he came in the evening and learnt all.

Next morning, the piano entered the house and took its "rightful place" in my drawing-room. That was all to the good, but it was not quite in working order. One of the girls struck a chord and all the dogs in the neighbourhood started a Dead March of their own composition. So, I had to write to Calcutta for an expert to set it right. And he turned up dutifully one morning.

The man did not know a word of English,—at least that was my impression till he told me that he was speaking in English. The first thing he did as he turned in at my gate was to stop and stare at the gate. And then he said: "It is a 'bittiful' gate: I have not seen a more 'bittiful' gate in my life."

Then he walked up the gravel-path and stopped again. He scrutinized the gravel intently. And then he said: "It is a 'bittiful' road: I have never seen a more 'bittiful' road."

This was most comforting because the gate and the road had, indeed, absorbed quite a good deal of my money and attention. I could see that the Calcutta firm had sent a man who knew a thing or two.

In the meantime, the man was lost in contenplation of a funny animal which had just crept near the porch. "It is a 'bittiful' dog! he said, I have never seen a more 'bittiful' dog."

The counter-shock almost threw me off my balance. The animal might be a dog, but it was far from being a 'bittiful' dog. It was certainly not mine, as he obviously supposed it to be. The man's method set all the grey cells in the cerebellum quivering.

I led the man into the drawing-room and showed him the piano. With the first sight of the piano, he threw his hands up and went into a sort of a fit. It appeared that he had never seen a piano like it, there never was a piano like it. Nobody but a real artist could pick up a piano like it. "Bittiful" could hardly describe it.

Then he opened the instrument, and it was then that I had my first lesson in piano-dissection. Within five minutes, the man had ducked into the viscera and yanked every little gadget out of it. And against every item he rapped out a certain amount for the attention he proposed to pay to it.

It ran somewhat like this. "What 'bittiful' damper felt! Re-touching. Twenty Rupees. The hammer pads are 'bittiful', but two will need re-touching. Five Rupees. Changing sleeve-felt, Eight Rupees. Center damper felt, Ten Rupees. What a 'bittiful' washer! Changing it will cost Seven Rupees!" And in like vein.

At intervals, he would stop this lecture and flash his roving eye over the furniture and decorations in the room. "What 'bittiful' vase!..... What a 'bittiful' teapoy!.... I have never...." etc., etc.

And finally, he wound up the peroration with a fugue on me. The first thing he said was that he had never heard such a 'bittiful' voice. The second thing he said was that I was the most intelligent man he had ever met. And the third thing,—but should I say it? Well, it happened ever so many years ago that it might just as well be spilt. He said that he had never seen a more handsome nose anywhere.

The total charge came up to Seventy-five Rupees. But I had two days to prepare myself for the payment. It was enough.

When the work was completed and he appeared before me with a smile that would not shame a baby-in-cradle, I handed him four Ten Rupees notes, and asked him if he had ever seen more 'bittiful' notes? He confesed he had not. That was true for they were crisp and fresh from the Bank. And then I handed him Thirty-five Rupees in coins, and asked him the same question. *"Had he seen more 'bittiful' coins before?"*

He clinked the coins,—one by one, on the floor. I am afraid, "clink" is hardly the word I should have used. The sound leant more on the side of a thud rather than a clink..... But he went on assiduously through the whole lot. And then he gave a look at me..... He went on looking at me for nearly three minutes, and then with a long and deep obeisance, left the house.

The coins were the collection of nearly five years,—collection from clients. It was in my lawyering days.

Mr. Ponderby volunteered to provide the funds for a local theatrical performance for charity but the satisfaction of the committee was tempered when they learned that his one stipulation was that he himself must have a part in the play.

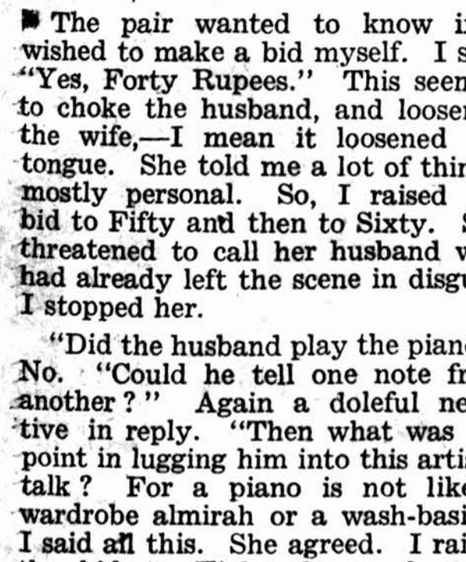
"Why, he can never remember where his 'h's' ought to go," said one woman in despair.

But Ponderby stood firm, and at last the committee gave way. They arranged that he should appear in the second act and just exclaim with dramatic brevity the word "Silence!" He couldn't go far wrong with that.

The great day found Ponderby in a state of nerves, but all went well until the second act, when he was due to appear. With trembling lips and beads of perspiration on his forehead he strode to the stage, held up one beefy hand, and loudly exclaimed—

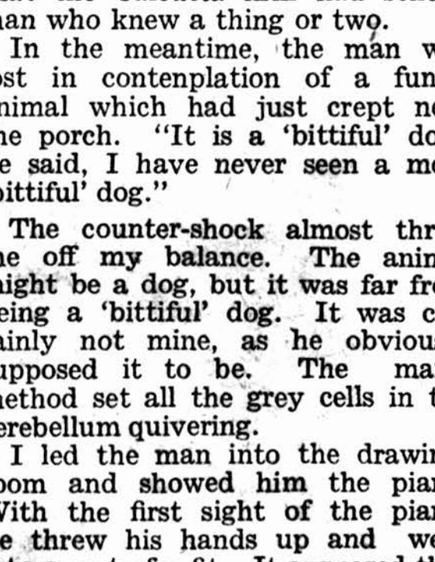
"USH!"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



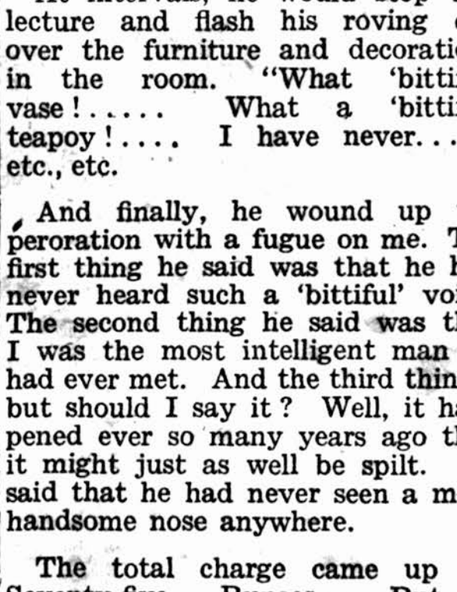
"You've drawn those flowers very naturally."

"Lor, bless yer, Mum. That's nothing. If I did my best you wouldn't be able to get near me fer bees."



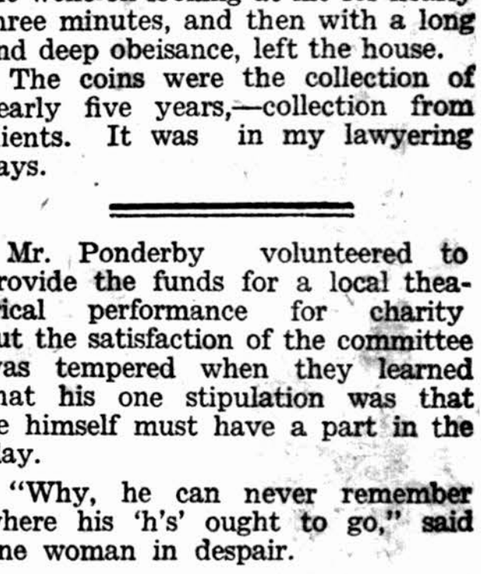
Policeman: (after noting particulars of burglary) "Well, sir, my opinion is that it's an inside job."

Householder: "It couldn't be. Nobody in this house knows where to find anything."



"Aristocratic old boy, the new member!"

"Rather. If he ever has the wolf at the door it'll have to go round to the tradesman's entrance."



"Vat shall we do, Ikey? Vat shall we do?"

"We'll wait until he comes to. He may know where the ball went after it hit him."

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Rural Public Schools In The United States

This modern new U.S. rural schoolhouse and community centre in the southern U.S. state of Alabama is typical of the progressive consolidated country school gradually replacing the one-room rural schoolhouses so familiar to generations of Americans. In many U.S. rural areas new school buildings, such as this one, have been designed to meet the specialized need of country communities.

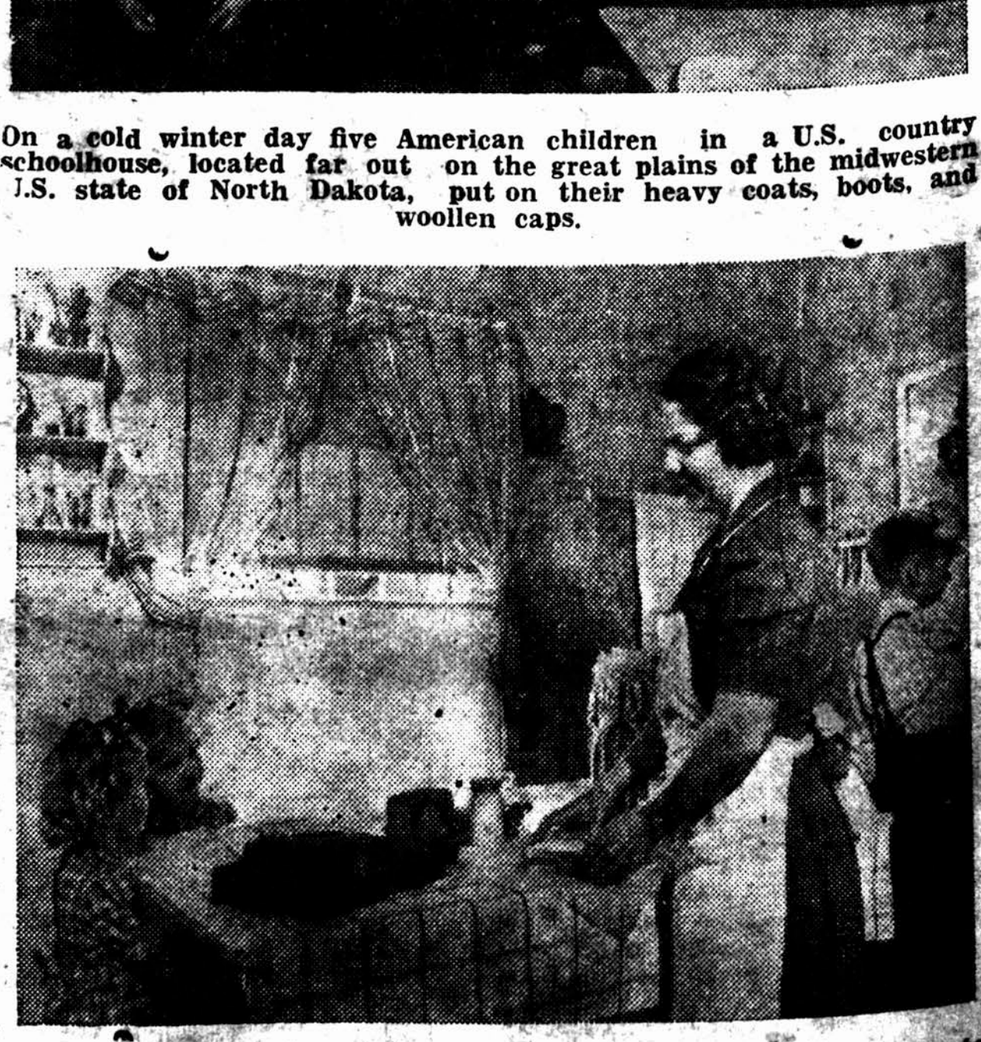
In America the cornerstone of the U.S. public school system is a free and equal educational opportunity for all of the nation's children, regardless of race, creed, or colour.

Because of this fundamental objective the U.S. public school system, supported by public taxes, is one of the largest enterprises in America. In the U.S. there are 29 million students 21 million of them in U.S. elementary schools, and more than a million professors and teachers are required to instruct this great body of students. Total expenditures on U. S. public schools in 1940 totalled more than 2,344,000,000 dollars.

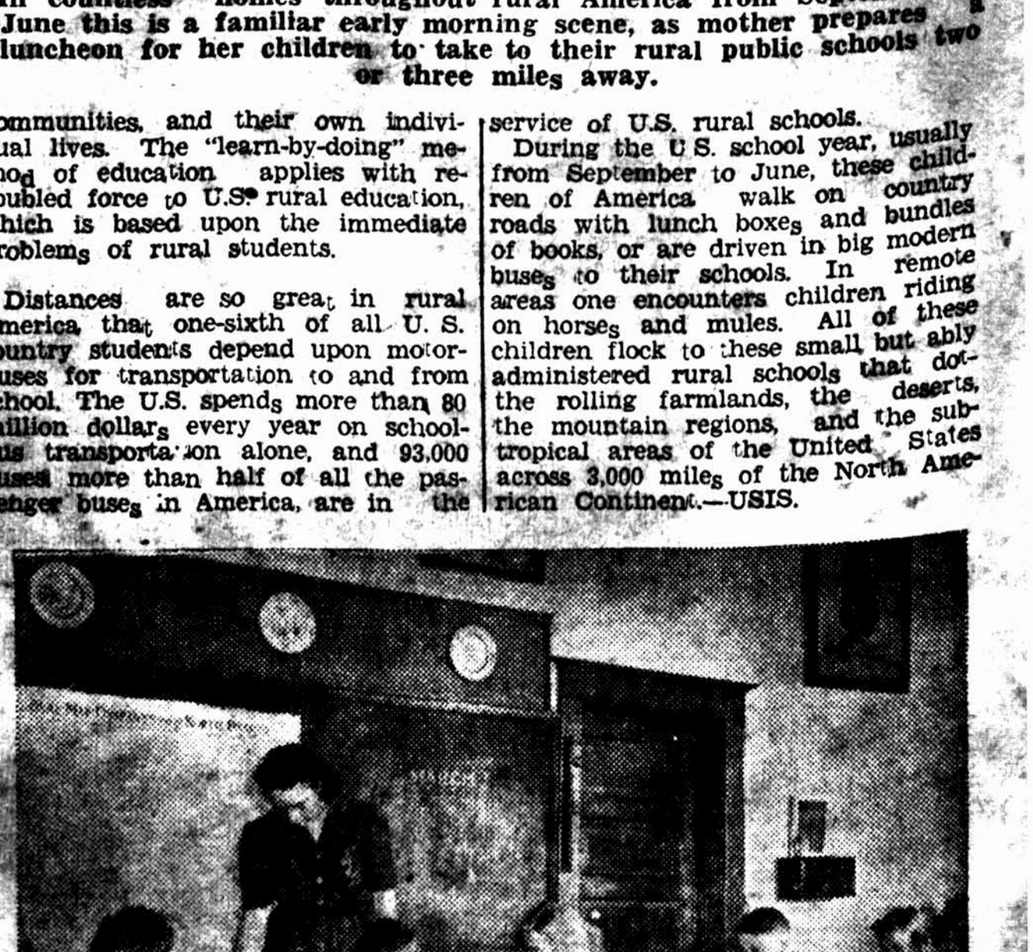
Because America is often regarded as an industrial nation with many highly developed urban areas, it is a surprise to many people to discover that U.S. rural communities and farm areas maintain 88 per cent of all school buildings of the nation. These rural schools house more than half of America's school children and employ more than half of America's teachers. To properly educate these country children required thousands of modern consolidated county schools and community centres as well as more than 120,000 one-room rural school houses. Each of the latter type of school is usually directed by a single teacher during the school year.

Everyone of the 48 American states consists of a number of sub-divisions called counties. In most U.S. rural areas the schools are under the general administration of the county in which the school is located, although every school district is under the direct control of its own board of local citizens.

In these rural schoolhouses U. S. children are taught the four main objectives of elementary education in America. These are: 1) To learn how to get along with other people. 2). To protect and maintain one's health. 3). To learn wise uses of their leisure time. 4). To develop the skills and understanding needed to solve the problems of their homes, their communities, and their own individual lives. The "learn-by-doing" method of education applies with redoubled force to U.S. rural education, which is based upon the immediate problems of rural students.



On a cold winter day five American children in a U.S. country schoolhouse, located far out on the great plains of the midwestern U.S. state of North Dakota, put on their heavy coats, boots, and woollen caps.



In countless homes throughout rural America from September to June this is a familiar early morning scene, as mother prepares a luncheon for her children to take to their rural public schools two or three miles away.

Distances are so great in rural America that one-sixth of all U. S. country students depend upon motor-buses for transportation to and from school. The U.S. spends more than 80 million dollars every year on school-bus transportation alone, and 93,000 buses more than half of all the passenger buses in America, are in the service of U.S. rural schools.

During the U S. school year, usually from September to June, these children of America walk on country roads with lunch boxes and bundles of books, or are driven in big modern buses to their schools. In remote areas one encounters children riding on horses and mules. All of these children flock to these small but ably administered rural schools that dot the rolling farmlands, the deserts, the mountain regions, and the sub-tropical areas of the United States across 3,000 miles of the North American Continent.—USIS.

One of the wind-swept snow covered great plains of the mid-western U.S. state of North Dako young students from nearby farms return to this one-room country schoolhouse after their noon recess.

In the deep snow of a small village in the north-central U.S. state of North Dakota, three small boys who have been throwing snowballs at each other, prepare to set off for school.

This American school teacher and her young pupils occupy a typical one-room country schoolhouse far out on the great plains of the north-central U.S. state of North Dakota, where the winters and seasonal changes are severe.

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